

## SPECIAL RESOLUTION

There impends today a threat to our country and the freedom of its citizens which so menacingly overshadows the future that we, American cattlemen of all shades of political belief, feel it our duty to speak out in unmistakable terms.

This threat lies in the fact that our country — without conscious choice on the part of its people—is rapidly and unmistakably drifting toward the consummation of a false concept—the socialized state.

Tokens of this danger are everywhere and undeniable. The growing power and expansion of wasteful government; the colossal public debt; the heavy burden of taxation; the malicious attempt to substitute an artificial economy for the natural economy which alone can function in freedom; the gradual assumption by the state of financial responsibility for every hazard incident to life — hazards which should be personally met and borne by every human being who has the instinctive will to survive and the inherent impulse to be free; the arraignment of economic and social groups, one against the other, and numerous other conditions and proposals similarly inspired and equally false.

Government produces nothing and has no means by which to support these false and destructive theories except by exacting from its citizens the fruits of their labors.

The course the government is now taking, unless it is promptly reversed, must inevitably lead to national bankruptcy. In a vain effort to prolong a specious sense of security, more similar expedients will be applied until we become mere numbers in a completely socialized state; therefore, be it

*Resolved:* That we, the members of the American National Live Stock Association in convention assembled at Miami, Florida, January 5, 1950, reaffirm our solemn conviction that the future health, strength and prosperity of our country depends on the re-establishment and maintenance of free and competitive enterprise and hereby pledge ourselves as individuals and as an association to work diligently and actively toward this objective and toward the defeat of the falacious philosophies that are beguiling our country into socialism.

# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE  
RESOLUTIONS  
SPEECHES

• MIAMI STORY  
• CONVENTION PICTURES  
• 'CONVENTIONALITIES'

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# **Who benefits from animal agriculture?**

Our American farming system based on livestock benefits everyone, in these many important ways:

**Consuming Public** — Our animal agriculture yields an ample supply of meat, milk, and eggs — delicious, nutritious foods that help give Americans the best diet the world has ever known. Animal by-products are manufactured into leather, soap, glue, animal feeds, fertilizers, important medicines like insulin and liver extract, and hundreds of other products for use on your farm, in industry, and in your home.

**Farmers** — Animals harvest a crop from millions of acres of semi-arid ranges, rocky and rough land, creek bottoms and marshes suited only to grass. Livestock cause a better distribution of labor throughout the year. Also, herds and flocks give you a "cushion" against crop failure.

**Nation as a whole** — Grass and livestock promote conservation of our most precious natural resource — our topsoil. The American system of animal agriculture builds wealth in your community in herds and flocks, buildings and equipment — wealth that helps make possible better schools and roads — wealth that means better living for you and your neighbors.

Thus, our healthy, prosperous livestock agriculture benefits everyone — consumers and farmers alike. To maintain this key role in the nation's economy, farmers must strive for **low-cost production**, in order to have large supplies of meat and livestock products available at prices people are willing and able to pay.

**ARMOUR**  
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# FRANKLIN

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**N**EARLY every locality throughout the West has a Franklin Dealer.

There, close at hand, America's stockmen can readily obtain the famous Franklin vaccines, kept under proper refrigeration.

So when you think of Franklin Products, don't think of Denver or other distant points, but think of your own local Drug store.

Right there in your nearby trading center where you go frequently for your other supplies, you'll find a good selection of Franklin Products on hand—and a well-informed Dealer who will quickly get for you any other Franklin items that may not happen to be in stock.

To assure this prompt service, the Franklin Company maintains warehouse stocks at twelve strategically located branch offices covering the western half of the United States, also Canada and Mexico.

This distribution provides the stockmen of the West with unmatched convenience and economy in preventive and first-aid needs for livestock disease control.

Franklin Products give you fullest **VALUE!**

First, in dependable quality of the products themselves.

Next, in accessibility that makes them convenient to get when you need them.

And third, that added sense of satisfaction and security from confidence that your animals have the very best protection that science has so far produced.

Local Drug Stores as outlets for livestock biologics and supplies have been pioneered by the Franklin Company.

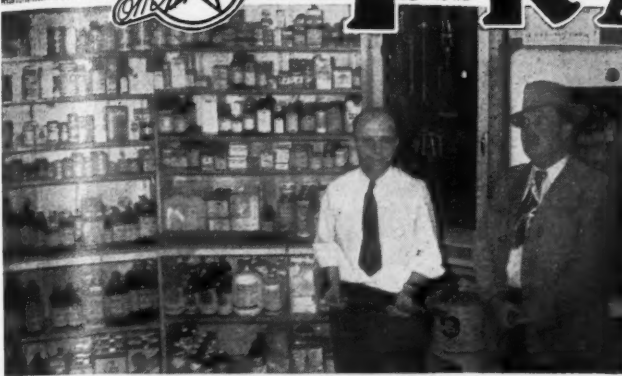
For some thirty years our fixed sales policy has been to encourage and assist the setting up of special Livestock Supplies sections in stores handling the Franklin line.

Accompanying pictures are typical of such special sections now to be found throughout the livestock areas.

If you don't have the big new 1950 **FRANKLIN** catalog, ask local dealer, or write nearest **FRANKLIN** office

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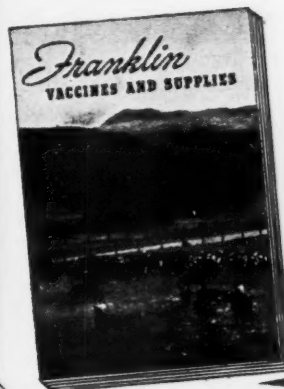
OKLAHOMA  
Crabtree Drug Store  
Mountain View



NEW MEXICO  
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Bill Brown, owner, with  
customer.



CALIFORNIA  
Ehorn Pharmacy, Red  
Bluff—Pete Ehorn talks  
to Bill Myers.



### READY FOR YOU

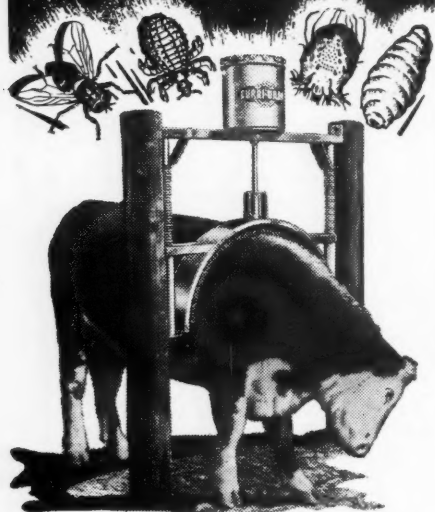
Fully illustrated catalog of the complete Franklin line—some 300 items useful in handling livestock. Valuable data on disease prevention. Numerous new items. Money saving ideas. Latest information. An authentic buying guide covering vaccines and supplies for livestock. Be sure to get your free copy.





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ADDRESS.....  
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## Letters TO THE EDITOR

**COWS IN THE CORNFIELD**—I noted in your December issue that Louis Kadimas wants to know how careful a cattleman has to be when turning cattle into a cornfield for the first time. As you suggested, they should be given a good fill of good hay and water; then turn them into the cornfield and don't take them out except for water. If left in the field all the time they will eat whenever they feel like eating but will not eat too much, as only a hungry animal will eat too much. We have followed this practice for a number of years and have never had any trouble.—Gust Mittelstedt, Dunn County, N. D.

**GOOD WILL CONTINUES**—Am out of the cattle business but I can't give up my good will for it . . . Winter quite severe so far but geese have started south. — Mrs. Orral Laughlin, Grant County, Ore.

**RUGGED**—The weather has been extremely rough here the past few weeks (Jan. 16).—Doug Cofell, LaMoure County, N. D.

**WRITES OF FLORIDA TRIP**—Florida, the city of Miami and Cuba really opened their doors with true southern hospitality to the cattlemen at their convention, Jan. 4-7. Transportation and information were freely given, and this convention in the Southeast will long be pleasantly remembered.

From all information available, Nebraska was better represented as regards numbers than she was at the 52nd meeting in North Platte, but Floridians were saying that they had to do their very best to try to equal the western hospitality given them by the few Nebraskans that were able to get to North Platte. This pleases us who were unable to attend in 1949 (because of the great storm.)

The junior stockmen, due to the lack of attendance in Nebraska a year ago, failed to get the word out to the Florida juniors, so very few of them were present to equal the good-will shown by the seniors. However, the juniors formed a public relations committee, and they hope yet to get a Florida junior association formed and so plan that California will be well represented next year since they now have an organization in that state.

Our party visited the vast dairy establishment of the chief of the Florida hosts and saw the famous White Belt cattle from Holland, the Holsteins and other dairy cattle kept on reclaimed land that carries more than one cow per acre on specially planted and fertilized varieties of grasses.

We saw them cutting sugar cane with a field chopper, filling a truck with about 4 tons each day for bunk feeding.

This cane was planted by burying the stalks six years ago, and the chopper starts on one side of the field, cuts across, then starts over again, using the cane the entire year around as needed. This is very similar to the use of alfalfa for two to four cuttings in some places in the central and northern states.

Our party took the bus to Key West; flew to Havana, Cuba, "the Paris of America," where we saw the good and poorer parts of that wonderful city . . . We took the boat back from Havana to Miami, where our car was garaged, but we'll not dwell upon the passage made on a very rough sea—no fault of Florida, since the winds prevailed from the east. Upon getting our car, we drove up the east coast Highway No. 1 to Palm Beach. It was 75 degrees warm, so we were very comfortable in our shirt sleeves, with the car windows rolled down.

We spent a night at Vero Beach with old friends in to visit at our comfortable hotel and then drove to Kissimmee to have the county agent and the Bronsons show us Florida ranches and feedlots where cattle are fattened on grapefruit pulp and rinds. We visited the

(Continued on Page 46)

### IN THIS ISSUE

Miami Meeting.....	8	F. S. Board.....	42
Resolutions.....	7	Markets.....	40
Pres. Addr.....	10	Convent'alties.....	26
Sec. Report.....	12	Ladies' Page.....	34
Holmes.....	14	CowBelle Notes.....	35
McMillen.....	16	Breed, Sales.....	38
Steve Hart.....	18	Personals.....	44
Bennett.....	20	Obits.....	44
Johnson.....	22	Letters.....	4
O'Connell.....	22	Skull Creek.....	43
Assn. Notes.....	23	Statistics.....	44
Miss. Meet.....	25	Calendar.....	44

## AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by American National Live Stock Association in Miami, Fla., Jan. 7

**Resolution No. 1. Brannan Farm Program**—Whereas, The farm program proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan to the eighty-first Congress would promote low market prices for all agricultural products, would subsidize consumers, rich and poor alike, and would eventually necessitate federal control of all agriculture; and

Whereas, The livestock industry cannot be successfully operated by governmental bureaus; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are opposed to the proposed program. We consider it unsound economically and entirely impractical, and we urge Congress to reject it.

**Resolution No. 2. Federal Beef Grading**—The Marketing Committee, after an extended hearing on the problem of better utilizing the present grade classification used in grading beef, and a better distribution of our beef within those grades, makes the following recommendations:

That a substantial percentage of present top "Choice" be graded in "Prime," a corresponding percentage of top "Good" be graded "Choice," and that the young good quality beef and other beef of equal merit that is now satisfying a popular demand and is being graded "Commercial" be graded "Good," leaving in "Commercial" the remainder of the beef now falling in that classification. We feel this readjustment in grades of beef will better accomplish the result proposed of splitting the "Commercial" grade and will contribute to a more general use of beef grading, and be of benefit to the producer, feeder and consumer.

**Resolution No. 3. Western Land Boundary Fence**—Whereas, Senate Bill No. 1115, which provides appropriations for the construction of the western land boundary fence project, has passed the Senate; therefore be it

Resolved; That this Association urge the members of the House of Representatives to effect the passage of this bill as written at an early date.

**Resolution No. 4. Consolidation of Grazing Administrations**—Whereas, Our present philosophy of government provides federal regulatory control for all publicly owned grazing lands; and

Whereas, The Hoover Commission has recommended simplification and economy in government and consolidation of all grazing administrations under a single

agency; and

Whereas, Our Association has always advocated simplification and economy in government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the Hoover Commission report and endorse and urge the necessity of all possible and practicable consolidation of government agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That if such a consolidation is to accomplish the objectives sought, there must be enacted coincidentally therewith federal legislation providing a single uniform system of grazing administration as now exists under the Taylor Grazing Act, such legislation to be equi-

## Resolution of Condolence

Whereas, During the past year many of our valued members have gone to that last great roundup; and

Whereas, Their advice, counsel and fellowship will be sorely missed by this Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the American National Live Stock Association, express our sincere sorrow at this loss and that the secretary of this Association be instructed to give special editorial space to this resolution in the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER.

table as between the interests of the government, the users of the land, and the public interest of conservation in the proper utilization of the grazing resource.

**Resolution No. 5. National Live Stock and Meat Board**—Whereas, The activities of the National Live Stock and Meat Board represent a very valuable service to the producers of meat animals and to the consuming public; and

Whereas, The National Live Stock and Meat Board is dependent for its financial support upon the voluntary contributions of livestock producers, feeders and packers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we highly commend the Board and its staff for its service and we recommend to all cattle producers that they give the Board their liberal moral and financial support.

**Resolution No. 6. American Meat Institute Advertising Program**—Whereas, The American Meat Institute featured the livestock producer as one of the Meat Team—particularly emphasizing grass agriculture—in its broad advertising campaign which reached millions of American consumers, through foremost publications and national radio programs, stressing the importance of the producer as a component part in contributing to the health and economy of the nation in meat production; and

Whereas, This advertising was of benefit to every producer and feeder in the meat animal industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American National Live Stock Association express its appreciation and approbation for this advertising, and the hope that the American Meat Institute may find it consistent with future advertising policies to follow a similar line in its industry-wide advertising and radio copy.

**Resolution No. 7. Nicholson Report**—Whereas, The Congress of the United States failed to appropriate sufficient funds out of fees paid in by permittees to effectuate the Nicholson Plan in its entirety; and

Whereas, The livestock users of public domain have fully endorsed the Nicholson Plan by their full compliance with its every requirement, and the Secretary of the Interior at that time publicly announced his acceptance of the Nicholson recommendation; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Association request the National Advisory Council of the Bureau of Land Management to use every means at its command to secure the appropriation necessary to put the Nicholson Plan in full operation.

**Resolution No. 8. Thanks**—We wish to thank all those who have contributed so generously to our entertainment and comfort during this convention. Particularly do we wish to express our appreciation to the City of Miami, especially the Convention Bureau, which has been very helpful; the Florida State Cattlemen's Association and its convention committee; the gracious ladies of the Florida Cattlemen's Association; to the Miami Police Department and the State Highway Patrol; to the hotels of Miami; to the press and all individuals and organizations and, especially, to those who provided transportation to and from places of entertainment so generously provided by our hosts. We also wish to express our very sincere thanks to our convention speakers and our appreciation to our President, our Secretary and his staff and other officers and committee members for their efforts in our behalf.

The sunny days spent with our southern friends will long be remembered by the members of our American National Live Stock Association.



Loren C. Bamert, elected the 21st president of the American National Live Stock Association at Miami, Fla., Jan. 7.



Arthur A. Smith, who retired from the presidency after serving two years.



Sam C. Hyatt, new first vice-president, formerly a second vice-president.

# CATTLEMEN SPEAK AT FIFTY-THIRD

A YOUNG MAN NOT YET A CATTLEMAN but with hopes of becoming one, and strictly an observer, said that the Miami meeting had given him much to think about. He was in the convention hall when the audience roared its approval of a resolution read by Henry Boice of Tucson, Ariz., deploring the trend in our government toward a socialized state. He heard the talks, most of which reflected this attitude.

It is not the first time that the American National has spoken out to the public for free enterprise, but this time its warning was more urgent. Signs of the danger are everywhere, said the special resolution: "The growing power and expansion of wasteful government, the colossal public debt; the heavy burden of taxation; the malicious attempt to substitute an artificial economy for the natural economy . . . the gradual assumption by the state of financial responsibility for every hazard incident to life, hazards which should be personally met and borne by every human being who has the instinctive will to survive and the inherent impulse to be free. . . . We therefore re-affirm our solemn conviction that the future health, strength and prosperity of our country depend on the re-establishment and maintenance of free and competitive enterprise."

The young man, we can hope, is a symbol of a growing awareness outside the industry of the threat that the cattlemen stressed.

THE speeches at the convention were outstanding. President A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., urged resistance to Agriculture Secretary Brannan's farm plan. "We oppose it for many reasons," he said, "and consider it essentially a low price policy, offering high prices to the producer and low prices to the consumer." The cost of supporting it would soon become discouraging and the plan would be dropped, he declared, leaving high costs and low prices. Such a plan could lead only to control of production.

President Smith said that while it is unquestionably true that there will be adjustments and price setbacks, the outlook is for continued stability in the cattle industry, with some apprehension because of increased pork production. He urged the government market news agencies to pay less attention to top prices and more to average prices.

Secretary F. E. Mollin (1) reported on the danger to American economy in the steady decrease of tariff protection; (2) said there would be a lapse of at least two years between completion of vaccination for foot-and-mouth disease in

Mexico and the lifting of the quarantine; (3) suggested that the army, when it buys beef, follow a plan of buying the kind in greatest supply; (4) urged repeal of federal excise taxes on transportation and communications, and (5) reported an all-time high in American National membership.

John Holmes of Swift and Co., Chicago, urged the encouragement of enterprise, ambition and success and deplored the attacks by the Department of Justice on "bigness" in industries. He said that Americans are not opposed to bigness. "We have been doing big things in a big way ever since our forefathers crossed the Cumberland to carve out a new empire in the Ohio Valley," he said.

Wheeler McMillen, editor in chief of Farm Journal, said the government spent \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to solve the surplus problem and it is as far from solution as it was 25 years ago. Instead of this kind of spending, he called for more research, looking to new crops to replace the surplus ones and developing new uses for crops that will broaden their market.

Paul Thompson, cattle feeder of Terre Haute, Ind., predicted that the feeder would have to develop a new kind of feeding in the next 20 years. "He will depend upon a combination of grass and grain regardless of how valuable his farm land is or how much corn it will grow. Drylot feeding will be only a small phase of fattening," he said.

Charles E. Kellogg, chief of soil sur-

## OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Loren Bamert, president of the American National Live Stock Association, elected at Miami, Fla., Jan. 7. Mr. Bamert was first vice-president for two years and has served on the legislative and executive committees of the American National. He was president of the California Cattle-men's Association in 1941-43 and at the time was also a member of the board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Previously, he had been a member of the Governor's Farm Production Council, which operated as a wartime group, active among other things in providing housing for farm laborers. Mr. Bamert is 38 years old. He was born and raised in Amador County, Calif., in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada near Ione, and has run both cattle and sheep. He is active in the Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento County Livestock Association, one of the oldest branches of the California Cattle-men's Association; he became interested in association work when he was a director of the county association.



# PE OUT IR MEETING

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vey, United States Department of Agriculture, said that the amount of land that can be farmed can be increased and that nearly every practice on farms has been changed in the past 25 years and has increased yields. He said we are not facing calamity because of erosion.

General Harry H. Johnson, joint coordinator of the Mexican-United States committee carrying on the fight on foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, gave the encouraging report that the end of the vaccination program there is in sight. He said that 5,000,000 animals were vaccinated in December. It is the largest animal disease eradication program ever attempted and the cost of the program has averaged \$2,000,000 a month.

Wallace F. Bennett, 1949 president of the National Association of Manufacturers, called America the "last light of freedom" left in the world and warned against the plans offered as substitutes which would decrease or destroy our freedom, our prosperity, our culture and our heritage—the things that have made us great.

Stephen H. Hart of Denver, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee, gave a technical discussion of the livestock tax problem and traced the achievements of the committee in getting fair tax regulations for the industry.

Maurice O'Connell of Medora, N. D., president of the Junior American National, showed an awareness as spokesman for the juniors of the activities of the older group and declared a desire to cooperate in American National work.

THE resolutions adopted were few but to the point. They opposed the Brannan farm program because it would promote low market prices and eventually require control of agriculture; favored construction of the western land boundary fence project; asked that every effort be made to get the appropriation necessary to put the Nicholson Plan in full operation; commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board for its "valuable service to producers," and expressed appreciation of the advertising program of the American Meat Institute.

The association endorsed the Hoover Commission report which recommended consolidation of grazing administrations, and favored all possible and practicable grouping of government agencies, adding that "if such a consolidation is to accomplish the objective sought, there must be enacted legislation providing for a single uniform system of grazing administration as now exists under the Taylor grazing act, such legislation to be equitable as between the interests of



Some of the men responsible for arrangements of the recently completed, highly successful American National meeting at Miami, snapped at a pre-convention conference last fall. Back row (left to right). W. J. Leonard, Kenansville; Cushman Radebaugh, Orlando; P. E. Williams, Davenport; George Kempfer, Deer Park; E. O. Friday, Punta Gorda; John DuPuis, Jr., of Miami, the chairman of the convention arrangements committee. Front row: Carlisle Rogers, Leesburg; Francis Roberts, Zolfo Springs; W. B. Barron, LaBelle. Messrs. Barr, Kempfer, Radebaugh and Williams are executive committee members of the American National.



Busy time at the Miami registration desk. Seated at the right, with her back to the camera, is Myrtle Black of the Denver office; behind the desk (don't let that folded-arm pose fool you!) stands Ike Stevens, Jr., assistant manager of the host city's Convention Bureau, whose constant, pleasant helpfulness contributed much to the smoothness of convention detail.



This group picture proves what a creditable showing the Harney County, Oregon, delegation made at Miami, despite the distance the group had to travel.





In this picture, Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., is addressing the junior cattlemen at Miami. Mr. Rogers is the new finance committee chairman of the American National and has done much good work for the association as head of its public relations committee. Seated to the right of Mr. Rogers is F. M. Simpson, head of Wilson & Company's agricultural research department, and at the right of Mr. Simpson, behind the microphone, is Maurice O'Connell, retiring president of the junior group. Mr. Simpson also spoke to the young people.

the government, the users of the land and the public interest of conservation and the proper utilization of the grazing resources."

A resolution on beef grazing, after much discussion in committee, recommended that a "substantial percentage of present top 'choice' be graded 'prime,' a corresponding percentage of top 'good' be graded 'choice' and that the young good quality beef and other beef of equal merit now satisfying popular demand and being graded 'commercial' be graded 'good,' leaving in 'commercial' the remainder of the beef now falling in that classification."

Entertainment was a big and appreciated part of the convention. Under the chairmanship of John G. DuPuis of Miami, hospitality night given by the Florida Cattlemen's Association and a dinner and floor show in the evening of the final day were enthusiastically attended, and an excursion on Biscayne Bay to see the million-dollar houses drew three boatloads of cattlemen and their wives.

Sessions running only in the mornings of the three days made all this and other social events possible and seemed also to leave more time than is usual at conventions for committee business.

The meeting was perhaps the most representative of all the American National conventions. Registrations totaled 1,150, with perhaps a hundred or more not listed at the desk. Florida representation was more than 360 persons, but western states came in with heavy delegations, Arizona topping the list, with Texas and New Mexico next in order. Nebraska, California, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado had large groups. Many came from states not having affiliation with the National. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia and Mexico and Cuba were represented.

Many of the delegates had come by car and when it was all over toured

Florida's back country to study its cattle and land. Florida has made remarkable progress in cattle in the past 15 years—more progress, it is said, than during the preceding 400 years. The fever tick and screw worm have come under control; proper minerals formerly lacking are now being supplied; grasses have been added and improved; cattle have been bred up through Brahman and other blood; citrus feeding has become established; many new marketing and processing facilities have been erected.

Tourist trade may come first in Florida, and citrus second, but the value of cattle alone exceeds \$100,000,000 against \$7,000,000 in 1935.

San Francisco was chosen as the 1951 convention city.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

WHEN I took over the presidency of the American National in January of 1948, I feared that during the year we would have a very serious break in cattle prices as to stocker and feeder cattle. These fears did not materialize. Your sales during the fall of 1948 were the highest in history. There was a disastrous price break in fat cattle starting in the fall of 1948 with a low point being reached in February, 1949. This seemed to be due in large measure to

greater competition for the consumer dollar, more products of every kind being available and to a very heavy marketing of the better grades of fat cattle between Jan. 1 and Feb. 10. Total supplies were not burdensome but the supply of this particular class was in excess of the demand.

Your sales—now perhaps all completed, or nearly so, for the season of 1949—have been good. Our government reports say that the prices for October, 1949, are about \$3.50 lower than in 1948, while in the period from July through October, 1949, they averaged about \$5 lower.

My observation and reading would indicate that the difference has narrowed during the latter part of the year. One very large market, Omaha, reported its big feeder calf sale for the year of 1949 resulted in sales only about \$2 less than the similar sale in 1948. The cattle slaughter, under federal inspection, for the first 11 months of 1949 exceeds that of 1948 by 358,000 head, while the calf slaughter for the same period is some 395,000 less than that of 1948—the combined slaughter of cattle and calves being 37,000 less in 1949 than in 1948.

However, our competition—the hog—shows an increase for the period of 1949 over 1948 of approximately 5,000,000 head, or an increase of 12.1 per cent. Despite this increased competition, the demand for beef continued strong throughout the year even during the period when hundreds of thousands of workers were idle because of strikes in major industries.

NEVER in history has such a spread existed in cattle prices, nor has there been so great a difference between cattle prices and hog prices. For example, the government market report for Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1949, in part is as follows: "Chicago, 7,000 cattle on sale; market strong to 50 cents higher. Top steers sales, \$40 to \$40.50, several loads held at \$41 to \$42. Several loads common 950-pound steers, \$18.25. Top hogs, \$16.25."

This shows a spread in actual sales of steers of \$22.25, between top steers and hogs of \$24.25, and between the lowest steer prices quoted and top hog prices, a difference in favor of the cattle of \$2 per hundred. This, to me, indicates the very remarkable popularity of beef in the consumers' diet.

Undoubtedly this is largely due to the higher wage levels prevailing and the fact that many workers formerly in low

## Officers Elected at Miami

For the Year 1950

Loren C. Bamert, President.....	Ione, Calif.
Sam C. Hyatt, First Vice-President.....	Hyattville, Wyo.
F. E. Mollin, Executive Secretary.....	Denver, Colo.
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



At the left is Stephen H. Hart of Denver, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee, who addressed the convention at Miami on the subject of the work of the tax group; at right is Lyman Linger of Loveland, Colo., an executive committee member.

income brackets are now able to buy better quality products. Also, with a shift to more labor-saving machinery in industry, on the farm and ranch, and in the home, there is less need for energy-producing fat meats and consequently a preference is shown for good to choice cuts of beef.

This also leads me to comment on market reports and news. Top prices are news, and we have no criticism of comments in the newspapers about them. We have, however, urged upon the Government Marketing News Agency that they pay less attention to tops, and give more comment in their reports on average prices. This, for the reason that there is a very small percentage of the top prices—these \$40 to \$42 prices—and the average is very much less than the top prices quoted.

While the inventory of cattle, as of Jan. 1, 1950, has not been announced, the government's preliminary estimate, issued about the first of November, was that there would probably be about 79,500,000 cattle. This would be an increase between Jan. 1, 1948, and 1949 of something over 1,000,000 head.

The government reports that all of this increase has been in cows and heifers; that in 1949 there had been a decrease in cow and calf slaughter. The percentage as of Nov. 1 was about 39.8 per cent of the total federally inspected slaughter, while in many years the percentage has been over 50 per cent.

A representative of the government also predicts that probably the increase in numbers will not go beyond 90,000,000 head six years from now.

IT IS questionable if our present forage supply would support that heavy a cattle population; no doubt we would need to increase further the carrying capacity of our ranges by improvement in grasses and a considerable increase in irrigated pasturage to do so. However, we are starting on this new increase in cattle numbers at the same time that the federal government, with its support price program for agricultural commodi-

ties, is of necessity restricting the acreage planted to many of the major crops. While doubtless there will be some shift to other cultivated crops, it seems likely that the major shift will be to grass.

Even supposing that we do reach a total cattle population of 90,000,000 head six years from now (which to me seems a little unlikely), it is interesting to attempt to compute the effect this would have on our per capita beef supply at the end of that period. It is generally estimated that our population is increasing at the rate of a little less than 2,000,000 a year. In six years this would amount to close to 12,000,000 people. At the current rate of per capita consumption of beef and veal (72.7 pounds, 1948) these additional people would consume approximately 872,000,000 pounds. The increase in cattle numbers from 79,500,000 to 90,000,000 head would be an increase of approximately 13.2 per cent. Of course, not much more than half of these are beef cattle, although eventually the end result of dairy cattle and calves is also the packing plant. Even assuming that our total beef and veal production of 1948 of 10,600,000,000 pounds would be increased by 13.2 per cent, that would be an increase of slightly less than 1,400,000,000 pounds. Making any reasonable allowance for the lesser production of beef and veal from dairy cattle, it would seem that the figures would not be too far out of balance as compared with present per capita consumption.

I DO not want to attempt to be a prophet but would like to comment briefly on the general economic situation

Action taken at the Miami meeting included a resolution on the National Joint Forest Advisory Committee. It was recommended that a chairman and membership be appointed to cooperate with the National Wool Growers in solving the following forest problems: (1) participation in hearings pending before the Board of Review on forest grazing policies of the USDA with reference to trespass and transfer cuts; (2) to work out a comprehensive range regulating program to apply uniformly on both forest and grazing district range lands, recognizing the need for legislation to secure 10-year permits, advisory boards and grazing as a basic use on the forest land; (3) to negotiate with Forest Service officials existing differences regarding Section 12, HR-5839, which provides for distribution of grazing fees for range improvements.

with special reference to our own industry. It is gratifying to all of us that business has remained on a fairly even keel. We are hopeful that the predictions made by those who study the trends that there is no serious break immediately in sight are correct. However, I call attention to the fact, as has always been the case following a period of extremely high prices for agricultural products, induced by the extraordinary demands of war, that agricultural commodity prices have slipped very materially. This is largely due to the fact that the industry, geared to war production, cannot quickly adjust itself to the post-war conditions when the export demands for our surpluses are sharply cur-

(Continued on Page 31)



Well over 300 delegates to the American National convention at Miami last month wound up the meeting by stampeding to Havana, Cuba, for a three-day post-convention celebration. Almost 100 of the cattlemen boarded Pan American World Airways Clippers for the short flight on Sunday and returned on Tuesday. The other vacationing cattle people made the trip by boat.



## Secretary Reports

**THIS IS MY TWENTY-FIRST CON-**vention as your secretary. As I look back over some of the conventions that were held during that time, particularly during the lean days in the 30's, it really warms the heart to see this fine gathering. I think it is safe to say that never before has there been a gathering of cattlemen in this country that has represented such a large section of the cattle-producing areas of the nation.

I am going to cover briefly some of the activities of the association during the past year.

Our major activity legislatively was in regard to the Brannan farm program. There is one very interesting thing, I think, about the Brannan program, and that is that it very thoroughly establishes that the economy of this country now, agriculturally speaking, is based on the livestock industry.

You will remember during the war we heard a lot about the cereal diet. Some of the scientists—so-called—and some others, that I do not think even have the right to claim to be scientists, were putting out a lot of propaganda about the wasteful practice of feeding grain to livestock. You don't hear very much about that any more. There just isn't any possibility of our consuming the tremendous crops that this country is producing and doing anything at all with these surpluses that are piling up except by developing the livestock industry and thus preserving the fertility of the soil. I think we have that established probably better than at any time previously in the history of this country.

**A**NOTHER important thing during the past year was the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. In the previous Republican Congress the Act was extended just slightly more than a year, from June 12, 1948, to June 30, 1949, and in that Act they inserted the peril-point clause that didn't really impose any restriction on the power of the Executive to lower duties in reciprocal trade agreements; but it did require that the United States Tariff Commission should compute the peril point below which it wasn't safe to go in reducing tariffs on every

item under consideration in the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements. Then, if the President saw fit to lower the tariff below the peril point, he was to notify Congress he had done so and submit to the Congress the data that had been submitted to him on each such item by the Tariff Commission.

The present Congress struck that from the extension act. In fact they merely went back to the old law as it stood on the books previously and extended it three years from June 12, 1948. So again the President has unlimited authority to negotiate trade agreements. The only restriction is in regard to the amount he can cut the tariff. In the original Act, passed in 1934, he was granted authority to cut tariffs 50 per cent from the rates contained in the Act of 1930. Again in 1945 Congress granted the authority to make another 50 per cent cut from the rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945. Since that time many, many reductions have been negotiated in the Geneva Conference, and then during the past year there has been a conference in progress at Annecy, France, at which further reductions have been made. Now we hear rumors in Washington to the effect that an amendment will again be sought this year granting further tariff-cutting authority.

After the Geneva Trade Agreement negotiations had been concluded it was stated that the level of tariffs then in effect was the lowest in over 100 years, and yet we have had the reductions made last year at Annecy—and almost every day you read statements by the State



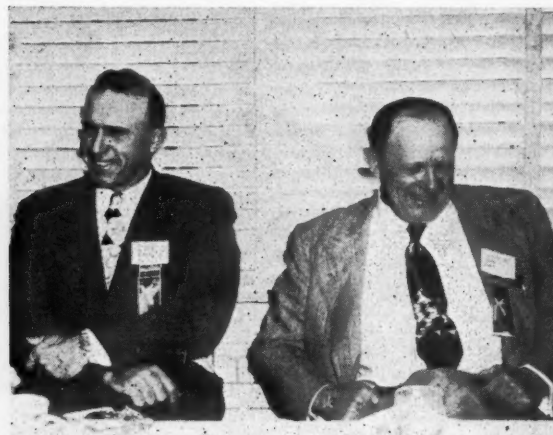
Taking a bit of sun among the palms are (l. to r.) J. C. Stevenson, Macdoel, Calif., executive committeeman of the National, with Mrs. Stevenson; Port Johnson, Miami Beach; Felix Taylor, Whitman, Nebr.; Mrs. Port Johnson; G. McLeod, Brownlee, Nebr.; Jere W. Sheldon, Madrone, Calif.

Department or Paul Hoffman, or other officials of ECA, that we still must lower our duties, that our tariffs are too high; we are told constantly that we must increase our imports in order to keep up our export trade. It does seem that there must be an end to this kind of program.

At the present time under ECA we are exporting capital to Europe to build manufacturing plants whose products will come back to this country under the low tariff rates and compete with the American-made product. Many of our manufacturing concerns are erecting plants in foreign countries where they can have cheap labor, and then they can ship the products to this country. . . . There is more resistance today in organized labor to that kind of program than there has ever been since the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act was passed in 1934, and I am still hoping we are coming to a showdown some of these days on what the future tariff policy of this country is going to be.

**SO FAR** as the immediate effect on our own industry is concerned . . . we are

**Presidents' breakfast group. (L. to r.)** Dave Snedden, Bakersfield, president of the California Cattlemen; Ralph Perkins, Howard, head of Kansas Live Stock Assn.; Fred Fritz, Clifton, former president, Arizona Cattle Growers; C. G. Mahrle, Marshall, of the Michigan Cattle Feeders.





very fortunate indeed that we have so little competition in the way of cattle, dressed beef or canned beef. The major source of competition, South America, is barred by foot-and-mouth disease so far as dressed beef is concerned. The imports of canned beef from that source during the first 10 months of the year were not much more than half of what they were for the first 10 months of last year. They were 65,000,000 pounds in the first 10 months of 1949 against 107,000,000 pounds in a similar period of 1948.

But I don't think we need to be too cheerful just because we don't have the direct competition that could be too harmful to us. We know that we cannot prosper as an industry if labor and industry in this country do not also prosper. We are just as much interested in any tariff cut that affects any manufacturing industry in this country as we are in a tariff cut on our own product.

**A** BILL authorizing the building of a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory, to be located on an off-shore site, was passed over a year ago, but Congress until last summer had done nothing about putting the plan into effect. Then, after quite extended hearings, Congress appropriated \$500,000 and authorized the Bureau of Animal Industry to option an off-shore site and prepare plans for a laboratory. I presume that is being done. I know that the bureau has a site under consideration and when I was last in Washington I was told that the recommendation for the site was then on Secretary Brannan's desk. When the BAI reports back to Congress, presumably any time now, I think Congress will, if it approves the plan, go ahead and appropriate the money so that the project can be put into

operation. I think it is very important because the plant to be constructed will be of a nature that can be converted quickly into a vaccine manufacturing plant, and we don't know when we might need it. We have just been almost too lucky for any use, with foot-and-mouth disease next door to us in Mexico for more than three years, that we haven't had an outbreak in this country. The last outbreak was in 1929 and this is the longest period of freedom from foot-and-mouth disease we have had in this country since the first outbreak way back about 1880. We are not always going to be that lucky. We are going to have a new outbreak some day and it could come from any place, with the rapid communication we have all over the world today. I think it is highly important that this laboratory be completed as soon as possible.

Personally I am not too optimistic about vaccine that will give lasting immunity, because the disease itself does not give lasting immunity; but that isn't any reason why they should not try to improve the vaccine now available and be able to make it available in large quantities on very short notice.

There is one angle to the development of the Mexican program that I want to comment on: There has been a lot of talk, and some items in the newspapers, to the effect that the quarantine on the Mexican border would be raised immediately when the vaccination program is completed around Mar. 1, 1950. I assure you there is no intention of raising the quarantine at all soon thereafter. My own opinion is that it will be a minimum of two years after the vaccination program has been completed before the secretary of agriculture would dare to proclaim that foot-and-mouth disease no

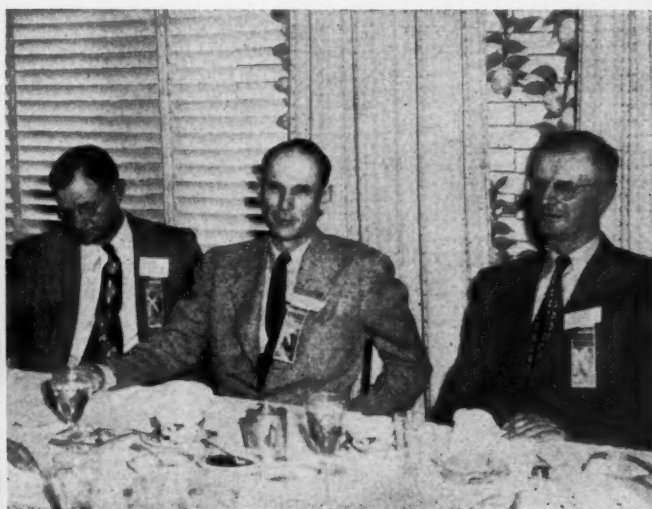
longer exists in Mexico; and he must make such a proclamation before the quarantine can be lifted. The law is very definite on that point. And I am equally sure there isn't going to be any change made in the law which would short-cut that procedure.

**A**NOTHER activity during the past year was the repeal of the Swan Island Act. The quarantine station was promoted after the first shipment of Brahma bulls into Mexico and before the second shipment brought foot-and-mouth disease to that country. The reason for the Act was to establish a station to handle such importations with the hope of averting just what happened. But, inasmuch as foot-and-mouth disease was established in Mexico before the facilities were ready, there seemed little point in maintaining the quarantine station. As a matter of fact, I don't think the Bureau of Animal Industry in the beginning had ever contemplated that it was to be thrown open to the extent that the Swan Island Act would weaken our old sanitary program. I think the livestock industry welcomed the repeal of the Act. Now we are firmly back on the sanitary provision of the Tariff Act and we want to stay there, so there cannot be any importation into this country from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

Also, last year a bill known as the Western Boundary Fence Bill was introduced, covering the building of a boundary fence from El Paso to the Pacific Coast. That bill passed the Senate but never got any action on the House side. It seems impossible to get the House Judiciary Committee to do anything with these fence bills. It will be before the committee again next year. Senator Anderson of New Mexico is author of the bill and he is doing all he can to get the House committee to act.

**L**AST October I attended a meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Tom Arnold, of Nebraska, was there with me, and Ray Willoughby, vice-president of the Texas and Southwestern (Continued on Page 36)

**Breakfast for presidents.** (L. to r., around back of table) Fred H. Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.; Sylvan Friedman, Natchez, president, Louisiana Cattlemen; Milton C. Simpson, Volborg, head of Montana Stockgrowers; Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, first vice-president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers; (in front) E. S. Gardner, St. George, second vice-president, Utah Cattle and Horse Raisers; Walter Swoope, head of Mississippi Cattlemen; William B. Wright, former president of both American National and Nevada State Cattle Assn.; G. W. Evans, Magdalena, president, New Mexico Cattle Growers; Manville Kendrick, Sheridan, president of Wyoming Stock Growers and the son of a former American National president; Seth Burstedt, Challis, representing the Idaho Cattlemen.



# Opportunity Or Stagnation

*Briefed report of the address of John Holmes, President of Swift & Co., at American National Meeting in Miami:*

**T**RADITIONALLY, in this country, many persons think of the cattle business primarily as a western-range land operation. But as our population has grown, as the demand for meat and meat products has become greater, other sections of the country have grown in importance in the breeding and production of meat animals. Your action



John Holmes

in selecting Miami as the place for your 53rd Annual Meeting is a tribute to the increasing importance of the South Central and South Atlantic states in livestock production. . . .

Back in 1939 when I met with you (before), my subject was "We Three Are One." I emphasized then the interdependence of the producer, the packer, and the retailer. Today, that subject is just as fundamental and true. As a matter of fact, the American Meat Institute has adopted as its symbol in its public relations activities the "Meat Team" (meaning producer, packer and retailer.) I am wholeheartedly in favor of the activities of the institute in trying to get across to the American public the economic significance of the "Meat Team."



Just as your business and ours have the same basic foundation, so, too, many of our problems which face you and us are the same.

I could talk specifically about problems in the meat packing business and they are many and varied. But there is an overall problem which transcends in importance the everyday problems with which we are confronted, important as the latter may seem to be. I have chosen as the subject for my talk, "Opportunity or Stagnation." I believe there are trends developing in this country which, if allowed to go unchecked, will so destroy opportunity as to result in virtual stagnation. This is something that is of the utmost importance to all of us here—indeed to all people in any industry or business. . . .

**U**NDER our competitive enterprise system we have attained more benefits for more people. We enjoy a living standard that is the envy of the world. We tend to think of our high living standard only in terms of homes, cars, refrigerators and meat on our tables. But I want to point out that our high standard of living also includes many other things. It includes new scientific development, scores of new and better products, available to more people at lower costs. It includes such things as nylon, insulin, synthetic rubber—and, yes, the food store stocked with scores and scores of items half the world has never seen. While all this was being accomplished, our people have made equally great educational and cultural advancement.

All of these good things have developed as a result of free competitive enterprise. And much of it has been possible only because of the "bigness" and the success of some of our industries. Without successful companies could we have developed our mass produced automobiles, refrigerators and washing machines at prices that millions of people can pay? . . . Would we have found insulin or penicillin? Could we have developed the modern food market and all its contents without big and suc-

cessful industries? Could we have developed them if we had restricted enterprise, discouraged ambition or placed ceilings and limits on success?

I have great faith in our young people. The opportunities and incentives that inspired our forefathers and inspired us will inspire them. But it is our responsibility to see that these opportunities and incentives are kept intact for these young people. It is our obligation to stop and think of the many things we too often take for granted, and to be sure we pass on to our children the heritage of freedom which we have enjoyed.

If we face up squarely to our responsibilities, we shall have to decide whether we are willing to trade our freedom for a controlled state. We shall have to decide whether we are going to permit the breaking up of the very forces and industries that have made our country great on nothing more than the disproved theory that it is the only way the less successful can become more successful. . . .

Right now the attack on bigness, and on success, has singled out a few that are admittedly big—duPont, the A. & P., four meat packers and others. But who is to draw the line? Just how big is big? Who is to define what is big enough and what too big? Who is to set the limits? Is it being big to own 1,000 acres and 100 head of cattle? Or will it get down to 160 acres and 16 head of cattle?

Yes, I mention acres and cattle because, as you know very well, cattle raising is an industry just as meat packing is. And this philosophy can have effect and application for you as it has for us.

**Y**OU, too, must aggressively fight to have the fundamentals of your business understood by more and more people. Bear in mind that the proportion of people who understand agriculture is small and constantly declining.

It is well also to examine the opportunity that lies ahead of us if we refute false philosophies and continue to encourage enterprise, ambition and

Presidential breakfast. (L. to r.) Dr. C. R. Watson, Mitchell, president, Nebraska Stock Growers; Lester Robison, Walla Walla, for the Washington Cattlemen; John H. Hanson, Bowman, head of North Dakota Stockmen; O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns, president, Oregon Cattlemen; Henry Bledsoe, Cheraw, president of Colorado Cattlemen; Irlo Bronson, Kissimmee, head of Florida Cattlemen; Robert Lister, Paulina, former president of the Oregon Cattlemen; Harley S. Hotchkiss, also of the Oregon association; J. M. Conover, Ferron, representing the Utah State Cattle and Horse Raisers.







Three from the state of Washington. (L to r.) Lester Robison, Walla Walla; Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, new finance committee chairman; J. H. Tippet of Clarkston, member of the executive committee of the National. Below: secretaries all. (L to r.) J. R. Gunn, Florida association secretary, Kissimmee; Odd A. Osteroos, North Dakota Stockmen's secretary, Minot; W. M. Rasmussen, secretary of the South Dakota Stock Growers, Rapid City.

success. The possibilities for agriculture, for industry, for an increased standard of living in this country are brighter now than at any time in our history. A glance toward the future indicates great opportunities for agriculture—for the livestock industry. Awaiting the results of our best efforts are millions of people who are "all set" for better food.

During the war years, millions of men and women in the armed services learned to eat far better meals than they did in civilian life. Meat was the mainstay of those meals. Now, in peacetime, more millions of American people are learning the importance of a good diet. Our industry is helping to teach them. Research laboratories, test kitchens, instructional advertising campaigns are expensive—but they are worth their cost because of the service they render people. Educational and research programs on nutrition by our industry are putting more information into working use.

It is to the advantage of all the people—to teach them that meat is good for them. It is to the advantage of the nation, too. For a healthier people makes a stronger nation, with greater capacity for clear thinking, work, and production—all of which contribute substantially to a sound economic prosperity.

It is expensive to tell the story of proper nutrition to many millions of people, time after time, until they accept it and then remember it, and then act on it. It costs money to carry on the scientific research necessary as a background for this publicity. The money which the industry is investing in these activities is money spent for

the benefit of the nation, as well as for the benefit of yourselves and ourselves. Only a very large volume in our narrow-margin industry could provide those funds for research and education. (Which is another way of saying that here again bigness gives a vital service which only bigness could afford.)

**Y**ES, a better diet and a better life can come to our people from an expanded animal agriculture. Where do we stand right now in that regard?

I refer to the great value to human health and happiness from pharmaceuticals developed from the by-products of livestock, of which insulin is a brilliant example. During the next 10 years about 4,000,000 people will develop diabetes in some degree. How could these people, as well as those who already have diabetes, be expected to be healthy or even to live without insulin? You cannot get insulin from any other source than the pancreas glands of meat animals.

Another striking example is the newly discovered product developed by Armour and Company called ACTH, which gives great hope to the researchers in the field of arthritis and rheumatic fever.

er. This product is made from the pituitary glands of hogs.

**F**URTHER, it is needless for me to say this to this audience, but for the purpose of the record, it is worth emphasizing. The livestock industry is of tremendous value to agriculture in the conservation and building up of our soils.

It takes a big ship to carry a big cargo. It takes a big locomotive to pull a heavy train. It takes a big industry like yours and mine to do up the big job of feeding America and a lot of the rest of the world. It takes big companies as well as little ones to keep that industry operating efficiently.

I firmly believe that the nation needs nation-wide meat packers such as Swift & Company. The continuous research and education, and the complete utilization of by-products, which our size makes possible, are valuable services to the nation and its people. We help to bring the advantage of a nation-wide demand to livestock producers. We help to provide consumers everywhere with the kinds of meat they want.

Our industry is highly competitive. There are 4,000 meat packers, and over 14,000 other commercial slaughterers of livestock. We must buy our animals in competition with all those other buyers. In the face of this competition the only way we can stay in business is by efficient operation. We must keep our costs down. The efficient operation and economy of mass production let more people eat more meat oftener.

One outstanding reason for confidence in the future is to be found in the marked trend here in our United States toward an expanded livestock



Greetings, at one of Miami's important crossroads (Biscayne Blvd. and East Flagler, for those who were there) (L. to r.) Don Collins of Kit Carson, Colo., an executive committeeman of the National; Horace Hening of Albuquerque, secretary of the New Mexico Cattle Growers; A. D. Brownfield of Deming, N. M., former president of the American National.



economy. Everywhere there's growing interest in more and better permanent pasture; in the return of marginal cropland to grass. That's a happy sign; both to our joint livestock-meat industry and to the nation. Now, as never before, we are approaching the goal of more and more of our people leading happier, healthier lives.

I am sure that American agriculture, of which we are a part, can meet the needs of our growing population which wants and should have improved diets.

But we shall meet these demands only if we continue to nurture and encourage enterprise, ambition and success. Only if we have the faith and courage to work and fight to create our own success. Let us, then, be careful not to confuse the issues. Let us condemn and eradicate evil practices wherever we find them, whether in big industries or small. But let us, and all Americans, realize the danger before we attack enterprise and success—lest we destroy not only the industry and civilization we have created, but also the hope and the heritage of our world for generations to come.

## Agriculture's Biggest Question

*We are giving below some parts of a talk by Wheeler McMillen, editor in chief, Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.:*

**A**LREADY this morning there has been considerable discussion of agriculture's biggest question. You have adopted a resolution on it—a magnificent resolution. That question is whether or not ranchers and farmers in America are going to continue to be free. There are innumerable aspects of the question, and perhaps I can illustrate only one of them by referring to a bit of agricultural history which is familiar to all of you.

There are, I see, among you a few who, like myself, can well remember, let us say, a quarter of a century ago, when, had anyone asked what was the foremost question before agriculture he would have been told that it was the question of farm surpluses. It wasn't long after that question first began to be acute when government began to undertake to do things about it. Since 1933 government has distributed in subsidies to agriculture, primarily intended to accomplish something to solve the surplus problem, more than 12 billion dollars, and has spent in addition the high percentage of cost for the administration and distribution of those subsidies, the political brokerage that goes on with all such matters.

We have had a series of laws designed to solve the surplus problem. Each law has cost a little more money. Each law has created new problems and set up new phases of the question. And



Wheeler McMillen

today, 25 years later, right here in the very middle of the 20th century, what do we hear? That there are rolling up great surpluses of wheat; that there is on hand a great surplus of cotton; that there are enough dried eggs in storage to provide a breakfast for every American for a year if the hens all quit laying; that there are accumulations of this and that and the other; and that now, after 12 billion dollars in 25 years, we must embark upon still more costly programs which impose upon farmers more and more problems. That is the history of government whenever it undertakes to accomplish things which government by its very nature cannot accomplish.

**G**OVERNMENT actually and properly has but two functions. One of them is to protect the citizens and the nation from any attack by foreign powers. That is the primary function of government. The other is to protect the citizen from aggression by his fellow citizens. Now, government does not too well accomplish either of those functions. If governments were capable of accomplishing those two jobs, it would have been possible for us to say that during some 10,000 years of human history that we can guess at or know about there might have been a little more than 350 years of peace. Governments do not do a good job on their first function. And anyone who has ever had occasion to get himself tangled up in the courts of law will cheerfully

agree that government does not too well and certainly not too economically perform the second function of protecting the citizen from aggression by his fellow citizen.

We have in the United States by common consent more or less agreed that government might undertake certain other functions in fields where private and individual enterprises cannot supply enough capital, assume enough risk or expect rewards adequate to the capital and risks incurred. We are accustomed to having our mail delivered by government. It might be done better nowadays by private hands, but probably could not have been when the post office was instituted. We are accustomed to suppose that it is entirely proper—and I believe it is—for government to, let us say, keep statistics on the livestock industry and upon grain production and upon the business activities and the employment of the country. We need that and it contributes to the advancement of our country. It is entirely proper that the government should engage in certain kinds of research, particularly of the fundamental kinds, that helps us to understand a little better the laws of nature. It is proper for government, we believe, to assume some functions in the promotion of education. We think there ought to be some definite limitation as to how far we ought to permit government to go in that field.

Taking the field of research as it is



At the top a smoke session that includes (l. to r.) Executive Committeeman J. L. Connolly, Dunn Center, N. D.; Floyd E. Beach, Delta, Colo., also on the committee, and Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo., the new first vice-president of the American National. The happy trio in the lower frame includes Dr. E. P. Anderson of the BAI in Lincoln, Nebr.; Bruce Brockett, executive committeeman from Rimrock, Ariz., and Claude Olson, Ludlow, S. D.

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of concern to you: We, I think, have no disagreement upon the idea that it is a function of the federal government to combat the existence and spread of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico in order to prevent it from attacking our herds in the United States. Upon that point I might digress just long enough to say that we have known for years and years that there could be other outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States. Mr. Mollin said we have had them as early as the latter part of the 19th century. Had we been farsighted enough in 1920 to have established that laboratory that we are trying yet to get established, we might by this time know enough about the character of foot-and-mouth disease and how to fight it so that it would not be the menace that it is today. We are just starting 25 or 30 years too late to build that laboratory—but again it is better late than never.

Through research, we are constantly lowering our costs, and as we lower costs we enable more people to enjoy more meat and to enjoy it more often. Through lowering costs we widen our markets. And it is unfortunate perhaps that we permit ourselves in agriculture to think too much about the price we receive and not enough about the costs we put out, because in the long run the income that enables us to enjoy something beyond the necessities of life is the result of price times the quantity we have to sell minus the cost of production. Those are all factors of our agricultural income. Quality becomes reflected in price. . . .

(The speaker here referred to President Truman's annual state of the union address, in which he said he saw at least 12 proposals which, without design on the part of our President upon American freedom, suggest some encroachment upon the individual liberty of Americans.)

**D**URING this quarter of a century we have made some progress. You are doing things on your ranches today that no one would agree 25 years ago you could be doing today. On every farm in America practices are being followed today to lower costs and produce goods that were not possible



The delegation from the state of Oregon puts it best foot forward, on the steps of the Hotel McAllister, Miami.

a quarter of a century ago, and these real ventures have one thing in common: nearly every one of them, I think, is the product of research which has been placed in our hands today because scientists and engineers have been constantly peering into these laws of nature and the materials of nature and come up with new facts with which our great business organizations and countless smaller organizations have been able to turn into new material and new buildings that we enjoy in our own labor.

The government, you know, expended in order to look after the 1948 potato crop, something like \$200,000,000. I inquired the other day as to how much was available during the same period for research to find out new ways to utilize potatoes. The figure was \$69,000. That \$200,000,000 to take care of a potato crop for one year was four times all the money that was spent for all kinds of research that year by the federal government. It didn't solve a single problem with potatoes. It created some new ones for this year.

Now, if we are going to spend any government money, should we not spend it in fields that are productive, in fields that will bring us results? You who live on the great plains would like to have more productive grasses. You would like to have some legumes, perhaps, if they exist anywhere in the world, that would add nitrogen to your soil. You

in Florida would probably like to have a grass that would stand the heat and the freezes both so that you wouldn't have any interruptions, be without pasture. All over America we have the needs for new kinds of crops.

Just think of this: One new crop on the great plains of America that would pay a little better than wheat, enough better to tempt farmers to put 25 per cent of their acreage in that new crop, would solve the wheat surplus probably once and for all. One new crop, or a few such new crops, in the cotton area, could prevent the recurrence of cotton surpluses.

**N**OW we know that mere lawmaking doesn't work. We know that research does work and there are plenty of places to look for new crops. We do know in the United States there are probably not more than 200 species of plants as crops. In the United States and Canada, north of the Rio Grande there are 15,000 species of plants native to our soil. On the face of the earth there are some 300,000 species of plants. Out of all that marvelous abundance we have found out how to use as crops only about 200. There alone is a field for research that challenges the imagination.

## Income Taxes

The following summarizes briefly the rather technical subject of taxation that Stephen H. Hart of Denver, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee, spoke on at Miami:

**T**HE National Live Stock Committee was formed in 1943 to represent the livestock industry in the complex tax

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Three delegates from three widely separated sections of the country, dining together at Miami. (L. to r.) Catherine Cundiff, assistant secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers, Phoenix; Murray Harrison, Palmetto, Fla.; Amos F. Eckert, Boise, Ida.



# **FUL-O-PEP GIVES YOUR CATTLE *added nutritional strength***

## **FOR TOUGH RANGE CONDITIONS!**

**High vitamin and phosphorus content  
promotes herd health... big calf crops  
regardless of weather!**

**Y**es... even when range conditions are toughest... with heavy snow on the ground, or when the grass has been weathered out... Ful-O-Pep's *nutritional strength* helps bring your cattle through in top-notch condition.

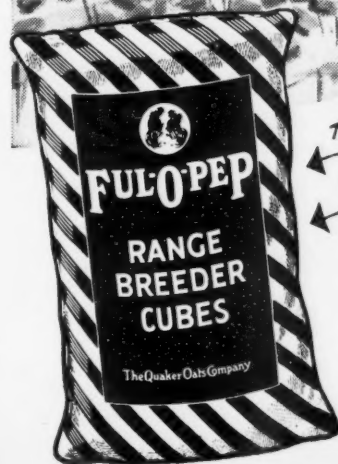
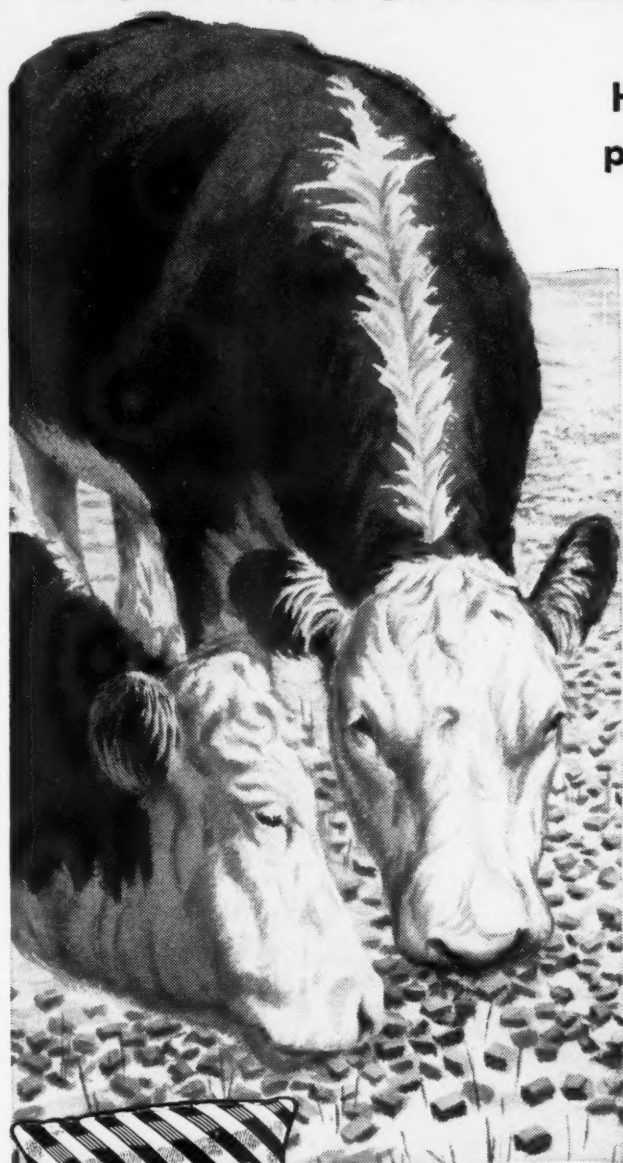
For Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes are not just a fair weather feed. They're vitamin-rich... plus *added Vitamin A* activity! They're *specially fortified* with phosphorus! And *highly digestible*! They promote herd health... and a "*whopping good*" calf crop regardless of how tough ole' Man Winter gets.

### **Ful-O-Pep helps boost range profits!**

And when you *figure your results*... the number of calves... the weight of calves... and the condition of your cows against your feed cost, you'll agree: Ful-O-Pep Cubes are *low cost*! Ful-O-Pep Cubes help boost your range profits!

So call your Ful-O-Pep District Representative, or see your local Ful-O-Pep Dealer. Ask for your **FREE Range Cattle Booklet**. Find out about Ful-O-Pep's nutrient balance... *high palatability*... special vitamin and mineral fortification!

Then you'll see why cattlemen like Green Cattle Co., Patagonia, Ariz... Lorin S. McDowell, Big Spring, Texas, and many others now depend on Ful-O-Pep for *top results on the range*... regardless of weather!



**THEY'RE VITAMIN-RICH!**

**THEY'RE DEPENDABLE!**

Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes are excellent for breeding herds and for tough range conditions. Vitamin-rich, plus abundant Vitamin A activity! Phosphorus-rich, too! For normal range conditions, feed dependable Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes. Both are *low-cost* when you figure results!

**Good cubes**

**save feed!**



Ful-O-Pep Cubes are today's good cubes! Notice how they hold together... how little breaks away and sifts to bottom of sack. That's why Ful-O-Pep Cubes are good for ground or snow feeding, as well as feeding in bunks. Try them this year for top results!

matters which have become so terribly important recently. Its membership includes spokesmen for the cattle and sheepmen—both purebred and commercial. Its aim is not to achieve special advantage but to secure fair treatment and to retain the simplicity of accounting and income reporting which is necessary for a rugged outdoor business like ranching.

A cattleman's desk is his saddle, and his only ledgers and journals are generally a little black notebook which he carries around in his breast pocket with his tobacco and matches. He can't be expected to keep the elaborate books of a manufacturer, who has a secretary awaiting his buzzer and a battery of bookkeepers in the outer office. What's more, the livestock producers' product is hard to define in accounting terms. The calves and lambs that are born may be held by him for production like the factory of a manufacturer, or they may be sold for meat like the product of the manufacturer. The business of the livestock operator, moreover, is essentially hazardous. He can't hedge the price of his product like the grain dealer; he can't adequately insure against drouths and blizzards. He may have terrible losses and have to work many years to recoup.

To turn from the general to the specific, there are certain peculiarities of livestock tax reporting which are necessary because of the nature of the industry. The livestock industry enjoys a peculiarly simple method of reporting income on the cash basis, under which, very broadly, cash payments are deductible and cash receipts are taxable. This method is utterly simple and over a period of time reflects net income in an absolutely fair and equitable way. We would resist any attempt to modify it. Another traditional method of accounting used by livestock producers since the days of the pioneers, long before there was any income tax, is the unit livestock price method of valuing inventory. This, too, accurately reflects

income over a period of time, and in 1944 we secured its recognition by the Bureau of Internal Revenue through amendments to the regulations.

**O**UR future problems are several. We are concerned with protecting the practice which we have legitimately followed in the past of deducting the ordinary recurring expenses of maintaining a ranch and maintaining the productivity of its soil, for instance, by the rebuilding of fences and the eradication of mesquite, cactus and other weeds. We are urging that the losses which we occasionally suffer in years of drouth, blizzard or falling prices should be carried over five years, not two, into the future, so that we would pay a tax only on our true net income over a period of time.

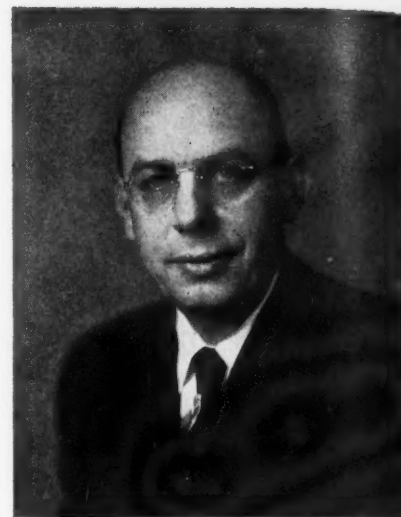
Our biggest present problem, however, is that of capital gains. It is admitted that our breeding herd is capital asset, like the factory of a manufacturer, yet the bureau rulings and the court decisions are completely in conflict as to how we should treat sales from our breeding herds, and the industry is at a loss as to how to file its return. The matter is in the courts and the committee is watching developments carefully in the hope of protecting the industry in a fair, equitable and simple manner.

## A Vital Program

**T**HE FOUR FUNDAMENTALS which have made America great would be diminished or destroyed by any of the socialistic or welfare state plans offered as "something better," Wallace F. Bennett, chairman of the board and 1949 president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the American National Convention at Miami.

Reviewing the promises made by advocates of Communism, state planning and the welfare state, Mr. Bennett declared:

"All these plans offered as substitutes



Wallace F. Bennett

for the great American plan fail in all the fundamentals. Each of them would decrease or destroy these four things that have made us great and made our people happy—our freedom, our prosperity, our culture and our spiritual heritage."

Pointing out that all of the state-control plans have "forceful advocates," he urged that those who hold positions of leadership in their communities strive to become "equally forceful advocates, to win the American people to a new understanding of their blessings and a restored faith in the system that produced them."

Mr. Bennett reminded his audience that the American people face the choice between the American system and the modifications which some would give it in the direction of state control.

"There is no chance that Americans would be willing to trade their system for Communism," he said. "But it is frightening to realize that many people in America believe that something better than what we now have may lie halfway between."

"They believe they can make some kind of combination out of the things which make up the American pattern of the past—free enterprise, individual initiative, the incentive of a fair reward for achievement and the great goal of opportunity—and the opposite, which is state planning, complete government control, nationalization of industries and subjection of the individual to control until he becomes a slave cog in a machine instead of a participant in the enterprise system."

"The frightening thing," Mr. Bennett continued, is that anyone in America should be led to believe that "you can improve the American system by diluting it with a system which we would all reject."

The NAM board chairman said that he would place freedom at the head of the list of America's blessings. "Compared with the citizens of even the freest nation in Europe, we have never known anything about the annoying restrictions of police regulations that



A good turnout from the state of Kansas gathers for its Florida picture.



were the common experiences of the citizens of European states," he observed. "There are no barriers in America—no barriers between classes, no barriers between states and cities."

To describe our material prosperity, Mr. Bennett said, "we must depend upon superlatives. 'We have the greatest variety of material things at our command and the greatest incentive to produce,' he said. 'Our system has been based on hard work. We have always honored the worker in America. And while we have not been able completely to eradicate poverty from our economic civilization, we have never had a peasant class or the class of people to which the Marxian concept of the 'proletariat' would apply."

Mr. Bennett pointed out the many advantages America has in the realm of culture, and then spoke of the "great spiritual heritage" of our nation. "Because our country was founded and has been maintained in an atmosphere of religious freedom, the blessings of our spiritual heritage are limited only by our own worthiness to accept and use them," he said.

"Great as our benefits have been, Mr. Bennett stated, 'Americans always have been curious, inquiring people, looking around and asking themselves, 'Is there anything better?' He suggested looking at the four areas of freedom, prosperity, culture and spiritual strength 'through Marxian eyes.'

"First, freedom," he said. "By this the

Communist means freedom from the annoying responsibility for decision. The state does that. The Communists will tell you this kind of freedom is the ultimate freedom." As for material prosperity, the Communist promises it will come "someday." In the arts, education and leisure activities, the Communist considers these things the function of the state, he pointed out.

"Communists deny the force of spirituality. Religion, they say, is the opiate of the people. They base their philosophy on materialism. Happiness? A delusion, says the Communist. Duty is greater—duty and submission. Happiness, if any, can come only in complete surrender of self to the state.

"Is this better? While most Americans have been curious and many have been tempted, it's evident at the moment that the Communists must conquer us by force if they ever hope to impose their system in America."

Turning to the offerings of the welfare state, Mr. Bennett said that it proposes a "new kind of freedom. It might be called 'freedom from things' instead of the old freedom—freedom to do things."

"Prosperity for everybody would be based on spending and sharing—not on production," he went in. "The welfare state advocate says: 'If we can't collect enough taxes we will use deficit spending. Government debt means nothing to us anyway. We only owe it to ourselves, and all of this generation will

be dead before it has to be paid back.'"

Education, art and leisure also would be brought under the head of "welfare," under the welfare state, Mr. Bennett said. If spiritual strength includes self-denial and service to others, "that will no longer be necessary."

"Is this better?" he asked. "Any man or woman with self-respect, and eyes to look at Great Britain, knows the answer to that. The American people have always had a lot of self-respect. Some of us are tired and worried, and the old 'something for nothing' shell game has always had an appeal. But we do have a spiritual heritage and a conscience."

## Lost & Found Department

The lady who several times inquired for her mislaid pencil, at the registration desk in Miami, can get it back if she will drop a note to the Denver office to identify herself. In the press of business during the convention sessions, the writin'-piece didn't get turned in until later. (It's a streamlined, metal-topped Sheaffer.)

A silver tie clasp has been found on the Chicago-Miami special of the Atlantic Coast Line. The pendant, the center of which consists of a sort of flattened "O" over a bar (whose brand?), winds up with a tiny spur. The railroad is holding it and we'll be happy to hear from the loser.

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**CASEY TIBBS**  
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**BILL LINDERMAN**  
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World Champion  
All-Around Cowboy  
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## Foot-and-Mouth Fight

IN a report before the American National Live Stock Association at its 53rd annual convention in Miami, General Harry R. Johnson, assistant to the secretary of agriculture and co-director of the Mexico-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, said that the commission was organized on Mar. 31, 1947, with the purpose of eradicating aftosa in Mexico by following the Aleman-Garza Plan, which calls for inspection, quarantine, eradication, disinfection and vaccination.

He reported that the infected area comprises 17 states and the Federal District of Mexico, and has a population of 14,000,000 susceptible animals, and that the massive vaccination program within this area got under way around Jan. 1 of last year. In the commission laboratories, General Johnson said, 40,000,000 doses of vaccine had been made during the year, and 37,000,000 vaccinations had been administered. All of the infected area, the general reported, has been vaccinated once; the second vaccination is, for all practical purposes, complete; the third vaccination is 80 per cent complete, and the fourth vaccination is well under way with 2,000,000 animals vaccinated.

THE theory behind the vaccination program is that if large areas can be given temporary immunity, the scientists feel that they are working with nature in that the virus will die, since there is no host. During 1949 there were 44 outbreaks affecting approximately 8,000 animals in all. The virus was very active in the early part of the year but during the latter months it was brought down to a man-sized job. For example, of the 43 outbreaks of type A virus which occurred during 1949, 37 appeared before June 30, the remaining 7 occurring during the last six months of the year.

The general reported that in general the virus infecting the animals of Mexico is known as type A. However, on Oct. 18 a Type O virus was found at the San Isidro Ranch, 18 miles east of Mexico City. This outbreak was promptly eradicated and no additional outbreaks of Type O have been found. He emphasized that the work being done in Mexico is a huge experiment and that to his knowledge no other eradication program of this magnitude has ever been undertaken anywhere. To give an idea of the size of the program, there are approximately 7,000 people employed with the commission, of whom 1,300 are North Americans, coming from 45 states and constituting a cross-section of American life.

In one of the highlights of General Johnson's report he stressed the economical operation of the commission. During January, 1949, the average cost to vaccinate each animal was \$1.03. In December, 1949, the cost was 39 cents per animal; approximately 5,000,000 ani-



The Utah group smiles pleasantly for the photographer, to mark its presence at the American National's 53rd annual meeting.

mals were vaccinated at an over-all cost of \$1,943,731.

THE scientists with the commission in Mexico, both Mexican and American, are extremely gratified with the results obtained so far, Johnson said. It is believed that it will not be necessary to vaccinate more than four times—and that only in the densely infected zones of the area. After the completion of the fourth vaccination the third and final stage of the campaign will have been reached. At that time intensive and accelerated inspection of all animals within the infected area will be undertaken so as to seek out and eliminate any foci of infection.

In conclusion, the general said he believed that if progress continued for the next several months as it had in the past, complete eradication could and would be accomplished in Mexico.

## The Junior Movement

*In his position of president of the American National Juniors, Maurice O'Connell of Minot, N. D., addressed the senior cattlemen the morning of the closing convention day.*

IT IS certainly a pleasure for me to be here at this meeting of the American National Live Stock Association on behalf of the American National Junior Association, which is established in 11 states, and to take a small part in your meeting.

The Junior Association notes the great work done by President Smith and the Public Relations Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Alan Rogers, in presenting the true facts of the livestock industry to the American people.

Heretofore it was a one-sided affair. Writers who were biased to any and all things directly and indirectly connected with livestock production sought publicity by misrepresenting our industry and blaming the livestock producer for high prices of meat, for denuding our forests and other public lands of their natural forage, and what not. . . .

We also note the great improvement in the several breeds of beef cattle, and for that we are indebted to the purebred breeders of our country.

ONE TREND that we cannot agree to is the growing mortgage being placed upon us by the powers that be today. We feel that we will be handicapped in carrying on, as we, our children, and our children's children will have to pay the bills of the present generation.

I wish to thank the people of Florida for their hospitality to us during the convention, and also those who contributed to our program. On behalf of the Junior American Live Stock Association I pledge the support and initiative of its members from the coastline of California to the Atlantic Ocean and from the grassy hills and rolling prairies of my native state to the sunny land of Florida, to do any and all things that we are able, to further the best interests of the livestock industry; for we realize that ours is a glorious heritage and some day we will be called upon to carry on, and we hope that we will be worthy of the trust.

## REPORT OF JUNIOR MEETING

THE FOLLOWING STATES were represented at the junior convention: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota,

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



and Minnesota.

The Juniors voted to pay a percentage of each officer's traveling expense to and from any conventions they attend as representatives of the Junior American National Live Stock Association. Their chief aim is to spread interest in, and activities of, the Junior group of the association, each state having a specified month to send in a report to the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER in hopes other boys and girls will read it and become interested in joining and helping.

Delegates from each of the states gave reports of the work accomplished. From Nebraska, Rex Messersmith, of Alliance, showed a film taken on the Monohan Cattle Co., near Hyannis, Nebr. This ranch is one of the larger ones in Nebraska.

The senior group of the American National sponsored the Juniors' breakfast at the McAllister Hotel on Jan. 6. Alan Rogers and F. M. Simpson of Swift & Co. spoke to the juniors at this breakfast.

The following officers were elected: president — Alvin Browning, Willcox, Ariz.; first vice-president (re-elected), Tom Houck, Gettysburg, S. D.; second vice-president (re-elected), William Hansen, Bakersfield, Calif.; second vice-president, Rex Messersmith, Alliance, Nebr.; secretary (re-elected), Henrietta Huffman, North Platte, Nebr.; treasurer, Allen Anderson, Medora, N. D.—HENRIETTA HUFFMAN.

## Association Notes

The Colorado Cattlemen's Association in mid-January formulated a 10-point program in the interest of cattlemen of the state. The plan calls for setting up 10 committees, including legislation, research, marketing, interstate sanitary regulations, federal and state land, rustling, education and taxation. It was recommended that the association carry on a strong public relations program. M. McAlpine, Redwing, Colo., was named a director to succeed Al Berg, Trinidad.

The annual meeting of the Idaho County Cattlemen's Association was held Dec. 12, at Grangeville, Ida. Bert Joe Dahmen is secretary. Speakers, musical entertainment and a luncheon rounded out the meeting.

Southern Colorado cattlemen expressed concern over the cattle rustling situation and sought ways to halt it at the Southern Colorado Livestock Association meeting in Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 30. The association voted to boost membership dues to the state organization and increased its own dues to \$10.

Officers elected were James Cummings, Jr., Trinidad, succeeding A. T. McCarty, Trinidad; M. McAlpine, Jr., Redwing, vice-president; Don Berg, Wooten, treasurer, and Harry Beirne, Trinidad, secretary. Members of the associa-

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*For grain lost because of dusting, blowing, waste!*

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tion's board of control are F. C. Monroe, Thatcher; Bob Parsons, Weston; Geo. R. Pepper, LaVeta; E. B. Dixon, Villegreen, Harry Cappa, Walsenberg, and Chas. Gyurman, Tyrone.

Speakers included Dave Rice, secretary of Colorado Cattlemen's Association, and D. O. Appleton, PRODUCER editor.

At their recently held annual meeting in Cedaredge, Colo., members of the Grand Mesa Livestock Association voted that the full membership would join the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. Incumbent officers who were re-elected for another year are: Olin Bruton, Eckert, president; Nat Hart, Austin, vice-president; Ernest Bull, Cedaredge, secretary. Speakers included Dave Rice, new secretary of the Colorado association; Lloyd Case of the Colorado Livestock Industry Council; Floyd Beach of Delta, Colo., a representative on the National Advisory Board; A. Allen Brown, the organization's attorney.

A mutual problem of Western Oregon Livestock Association members and food retailers—keeping consumption of livestock products above pre-war levels—was scheduled for discussion at the group's 14th annual meeting in Corvallis, Jan. 30-Feb. 1. Fourteen western Oregon county livestock organizations were to be represented at the three-day meeting, the first day of which was to be devoted mainly to sessions of standing



E. J. Beckstead of Redfeather Lakes, Colo., (at left) and Fred Dressler of Gardnerville, Nev., admire the wood carving of a horse and rider which is one of the prizes in the Florida convention fishing contest. (Announcement of the winners will be published in the PRODUCER as soon as available.)

committees. Charles A. Evans of Independence is the president. Speakers included Rilea W. Doe of Oakland, Calif., vice-president of Safeway Stores, Inc.

E. W. Whidden of Brewster, Fla., is the new president of the Polk County Cattlemen's Association, which at its recent meeting voted to cooperate on arranging for the Miami convention of the American National and also pledged assistance for the South Florida 4-H club camp in Highlands County. W. J. Durrance of Fort Meade is the 1950 vice-president and Arthur Bissett of Waverly is secretary-treasurer. The retiring president is Ben Hill Griffin, Jr., of Frostproof, newly named to the vice-presidency of the state cattlemen's organization.

Around 40 members of the Gunnison County Stockgrowers met at Gunnison several weeks ago for a discussion of numerous topics affecting their work. They heard addresses by David Rice, Jr., secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen, Denver; D. O. Appleton, editor of the PRODUCER; H. O. Robe, new supervisor of the Gunnison National Forest, and Association President Sheldon Trampe, who brought up the problem of rustling. In this connection, the stockmen decided to ask the state brand inspector to appoint secret deputy brand inspectors who could check brands without warrants.

The group signified approval of the proposal to provide a state arbitration board on controversies between cattlemen and the Forest Service.

J. J. Shackelford resigned from the executive board of the organization; he and Louis Rouviere were then voted honorary lifetime memberships.

The Mississippi Cattlemen's Association elected A. B. Freeman, Walls, Miss., as president at its fourth annual meeting in Jackson last month.

Two other new officers elected were first vice-president, Hugh Junkin, Natchez, and area vice-president, C. D. Maddox, West. Re-elected were first vice-president P. F. Simpson, Flora; Harold Council, Greenville, and M. P. Moore, Senatobia. Also to continue serving are area vice-presidents: D. M. Dowdell, Port Gibson; Boswell Stevens, Macon; F. W. Klyce, Jr., Sardis; Thad Fowler, Hattiesburg, and Ben H. McCarty, Greenwood.

(A brief review of the Mississippi convention, which took place Jan. 18-19, and a summary of the resolutions adopted by this youngest of state livestock associations, appears on Page 25.)



This handsome plaque, measuring 15x10 inches, awarded by the American National Live Stock Association, was an innovation for the Intercollegiate Meat Judging Contest at the most recent International Live Stock Exposition. As indicated by the engraving, it went to Texas Technological College as high team in judging beef. It was presented by A. A. Smith, immediate past president of the American National.

The contest is sponsored annually by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. This year a record 21 colleges and universities competed.

### MEAT EDUCATION PROGRAM

A nation-wide educational meat program designed for retail meat dealers but which also reaches meat consumers has been launched by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Sixty-six cities are included in the program, which will be a two-day affair in each city. Information will be given to retailers on cutting, pricing, displaying and selling, low temperature meat cookery and frozen meats. Consumers will learn about such topics as selection and preparation of meat and its value as a rich source of essential dietary nutrients.



Loren Bamert (left), Ione, Calif., president, American National Livestock Association, congratulates A. B. Freeman of DeSoto County, Miss., who was elected president of the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association at the fourth annual convention in Jackson, Jan. 18-19. Mr. Freeman succeeds Walter A. Swoope of Lowndes County. Mr. Bamert was one of several national leaders of the livestock industry to appear on the Mississippi cattlemen's program.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## Mississippi Holds Fourth Annual Meet

Declaring that "the course the government is now taking will inevitably lead to national bankruptcy," Mississippi stockmen hit at the "expansion of wasteful government, the colossal public debt, heavy taxation and the attempt to substitute artificial for natural economy" at a meeting at Walls on Jan. 18-19.

The group recommended that the legislature give favorable consideration to the request of the artificial breeding program. Another resolution endorsed construction of the proposed Animal Husbandry Service Building at State College and supported the college's request for funds for other expansions.

"The expanding livestock industry must have broad and sympathetic support of all agencies extending agricultural and livestock credit," the group voted in "urging each agency to revise its loan policies to include more sympathetic consideration for farmers attempting to broaden their livestock business on a sound basis.

The organization urged state funds for livestock shows and completion of livestock show buildings at the State Fair, and asked for legislative assurance in apprehending cattle thieves.

Ray L. Cuff, of the Livestock Loss Prevention Board, Kansas City, stated that

cattlemen have available materials to control the external parasites which cause millions of dollars' loss annually. A gain of 50 more pounds per cow during the summer can be had by controlling flies, he said.

Jim Draper, editor of Livestock Weekly, Memphis, presented "an approach at least to a practical program," for Brucellosis control.

Loren Bamert, California cattleman, recently elected president of the American National Live Stock Association, reviewed legislative and other efforts of the national organization to better the cattle industry during the past year.

Americans are becoming more nutrition-conscious, declared R. C. Pollock, general manager, National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago.

The cotton acreage allotment was termed "a possible blessing in disguise," by Chester C. Davis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, at the opening session.

The first of a series of most optimistic statements was sounded by the association's retiring president, Walter A. Swoope of Columbus, who declared that the long-time outlook for cattle is more favorable than for any other product.

R. J. Eggert, associate director, department of marketing, American Meat Institute, Chicago, declared that "a substantial increase in beef supplies seems likely during the decade of the '50s, not only for Mississippi but for the whole

country.

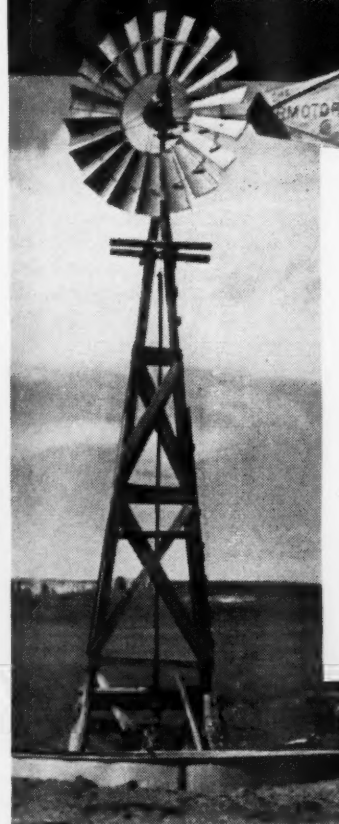
Enumerated as factors expected to contribute to a larger beef output were: increased yields of feed grains, the possibility of feeding surplus wheat, improve pastures, more emphasis on soil conservation and further efficiency in beef production.

Jerry Sotola, assistant director, Armour Livestock Bureau, Chicago, stated that, with narrow margins ahead, cattlemen need more efficient animals to fill the gap. Type of cattle with a good middle to handle grass is needed in Mississippi where emphasis is on grass, Mr. Sotola said. Demand in the future will be for lighter cattle, such as a 1,050-pound steer which will yield a 550-pound carcass. Better sires can mean much in more efficient production, since the ability to gain is inherited.

Need for an animal husbandry service building at Mississippi State College was stressed by H. H. Leveck, head of the animal husbandry department, Mississippi Experiment Station. No sheltered facilities now exist at the College for livestock demonstrations and judging. A building as proposed would serve not only students, but 4-H, FFA, veterans' training and adult farmer groups throughout the year, Mr. Leveck said.

Ben H. Hilbun, administrative assistant to the president of Mississippi State College, was toastmaster at the banquet which featured Jimmy Arrington, editor of the Collins News-Commercial.

## "WE WERE GLAD WE WERE FEEDING PURINA WHEN THE STORM HIT!"



### Frank Podolak reports 101% calf crop!

Long-time Purina feeder, Frank Podolak of the Podolak Polled Hereford Ranch, Lusk, Wyoming, knows his cattle. Says Purina feeder Podolak, "We suffered no losses in the big storm last year, though few cattle had cover. In the spring of 1949 we had two sets of twin calves . . . scored a 101% calf crop! We haven't had a dry cow in 5 or 6 years . . . have had very little calving trouble. I attribute this good fortune to the better condition of my herd through better nourishment."

Podolak has fed Purina Range Checkers for about 5 years and Range Breeder Checkers since the fall of 1948. Cattle fitted for the Podolak show and sale string are fed Purina Calf Chow and Beef Chow. Herd bulls get Purina Range Breeder Checkers and grain.

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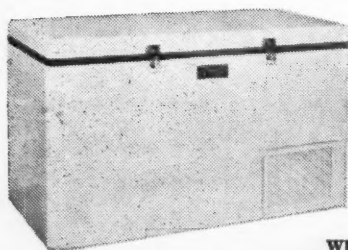
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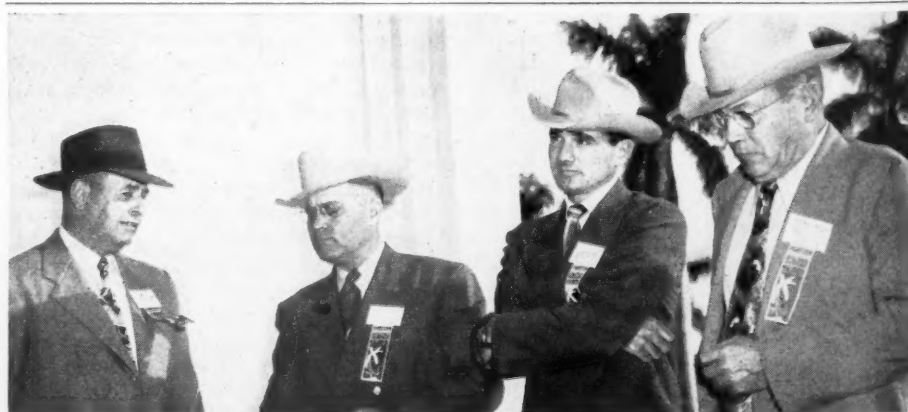
## National's Asst. Sec. Talks To Range Mangmt. Group

The third annual meeting of the American Society of Range Management took place at San Antonio, Tex., on Jan. 10-12. It included a tour of the soil conservation nursery at San Antonio and of the famous King Ranch near Kingsville. During the business sessions a series of papers was presented by stockmen and officials on rotation grazing, range conservation, range soils, range condition classes, range reseeding, brush control and grazing capacity and utilization. Among those who addressed the convention was Radford Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver, who titled his speech "The Challenge to the Range Researcher."

Membership in this society has doubled during the past year and now exceeds 1,500, to include leading ranch owners and state and federal officials throughout the West, with some representation from Canada, Mexico, South America, Australia and New Zealand. The organization's purposes and activities are dedicated to fostering advancement in the science and art of grazing land management, as set forth at the initial meeting in Salt Lake City two years ago.

New officers, elected at San Antonio for the coming year, are: President, D. A. Savage, superintendent of the U. S. Southern Great Plains Station, Bureau of Plant Industry, Woodward, Okla.; Vice-president, A. M. Talbot, U. S. Forest Service, Berkeley, Calif.; Treasurer, Harold Hockmuth, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Logan, Utah; Editor, Robert S. Campbell, U. S. Forest Service, New Orleans, La.; Secretary, E. H. McIlvain, U. S. Southern Great Plains Station, Woodward, Okla. New council members are J. Allen Campbell of the Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and J. S. McCorkle of the Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, N. M.

The 1951 annual meeting of the society was set for Billings, Mont.



Three Texans take on one No'the'nuh. (L. to r.) Ted Funk of the National Livestock Producers, Bloomington, Ill.; Hayes Mitchell, Marfa, Tex., a member of the American National's executive committee; J. E. White, Jr., another executive committeeman, also from Marfa; Jack Mansfield, Vega, Tex., a second vice-president of the American National.

## 'Conventionalities'

An enjoyable trip was made by all who traveled on the special train assembled at Chicago. It was quite a gathering, as the special consisted of 15 cars and two diners. Most of the stockmen who traveled on this train left it at Lake Wales and finished the trip with a tour of the stock country and visits on the ranches, with a stop for a barbecue lunch. (One of the things most remarked on at this lunch was the swamp cabbage which was served. It seems swamp cabbage is a sort of palm which is used quite a bit in Florida; it tastes something like an artichoke. Everyone who ate it was enthusiastic about it, as they were also about the luscious red tomatoes which Florida seems to have in abundance.)

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Swoope of Columbus, Miss., were new to American National conventions, but declared they hoped to attend all of them from now on. They are Aberdeen-Angus breeders and say that many of the old cotton plantations in their part of the country are being turned over to cattle production. Of interest to westerners was the fact that the Negroes who work on the plantations are the responsibility of the plantations or landowners. The owner is responsible for their debts, doctor and hospital bills, etc., and advances money for their groceries. Mrs. Swoope has a Negro family working for her now that has worked for her family for five generations.

Mississippi is the baby state in the American National and the Swoopes said they will get more of the folks from there to the conventions in future if possible. "It's the grandest thing I've ever attended," says Mrs. Swoope.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Terrett of Billings, Mont., planned to soak up a lot of Florida sunshine before returning home. They had spent Christmas with their daughter in Ames, Ia., then gone on to the American National convention, after which they intended to take an apart-



ment and stay in Miami for at least a month. Then, they thought they might go on down to the Virgin Islands.

The delegates from Oregon didn't let distance stop them. They came the farthest and had one of the largest delegations. Among them were the Robert Listers of Paulina (he's an Oregon association ex-president), who had their daughter Louise with them. Louise has been to American National conventions before, but not for the last number of years. She is employed on a Portland newspaper, so was interested in making a visit to the headquarters of the Miami News.

On the California car fines were generously imposed by "Pop" Johnson of Fresno, who collected them for any offense, real or imagined, that he noticed. When he collects a goodly sum, he explains, the Californians have themselves a party. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the peppiest folks in the bunch, say the Golden State people.

The Don L. Shorts of Medora, N. D. (he's another former state organization president) helped enlarge the attendance of the Junior convention with their two daughters and a son who belong to the young group. They also brought along another little daughter who is still too young for even the Juniors, but who was really enjoying the convention activities, nevertheless.

Mrs. John Hanson of Bowman, N. D., and Mrs. M. Simpson of Miles City, Mont., were renewing old acquaintance, as they had gone to school together as girls and then had not seen each other until they met at a state convention last year. Now they are both wives of state presidents, since Mr. Simpson is president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association and Mr. Hanson leads the North Dakota Stockmen. It's a small world, after all.

For Hospitality Night, Thursday evening, the delegates adorned themselves with neckerchiefs bearing their state names and special decorative schemes. The Fred Dresslers of Gardnerville, Nev. (Mr. Dressler is on the National's executive committee) went the rest one better, as they were qualified to wear both the California and the Nevada neckwear; their ranching operations are located in both states . . . Mrs. Dressler was showing some pictures of the haylift, taken last winter on their ranch right after the convention in North Platte.

Claude Olson of Ludlow, S. D., (he, too, is a former state association president) took his time driving down. Said he took ten days to reach Miami, but really saw a lot along the way and was even involved in a minor accident enroute.

Mrs. Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo.,

wife of the new first vice-president of the National, was enjoying the convention to the fullest extent but said she also had something to look forward to when she got home: They were remodeling their house and it was to be finished by the time they returned.

There was a lot of disappointed fishermen when the Sunday after the convention proved too rough for the boats to go out. Many of them had hopes of getting out, though, before they left, to compete for the prizes which were offered—a silver belt buckle, a bit and spur set and a beautiful wood carving of a cowboy on a horse.

The Dan Hansons of Hat Creek, Wyo., who had expected to go to Miami, had to change their plans practically at the last minute. Wrote Mr. Hanson: "Last June I made application with the Displaced Persons Commission for some ranch help. Not hearing anything more of the matter, I had about forgotten it until a telegram arrived stating that a family of Czechoslovakians is en route to New York and that I should furnish transportation from there to here. The point is that they will arrive here about the time we were to leave for Miami, and the purpose of this letter is to advise you that we will not be attending the convention. . . . Sorry to miss it."



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early maturity of Herefords is recognized by feeders and packers at every market.

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Horace Hening, secretary of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, Albuquerque, drove to the convention with his wife and one of his daughters. He made particular comment about the many beautiful birds they had seen as they drove through the Everglades on the way over from Tampa.

J. M. Cartwright of Phoenix, Ariz., took in the 53rd annual meeting as he has done many a previous one—and, as a matter of fact, the very first one of the series.

Mrs. Harris Miller of Albuquerque, N. M., varied her mode of travel by flying to the convention and then going over to Havana by boat.

The number of Halls "running around the convention hall" included Robert W. Hall of Miami; Mr. and Mrs. M. Lewis Hall of Miami, and Dr. E. J. Hall, also of Miami; Mr. and Mrs. Adin B. Hall of Glens Ferry, Ida.; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hall of Hatch, N. M., Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hall of Waycross, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hall of Raymond, Ida.; Mr. and Mrs. Radford Hall of Denver, and Aubrey Hall of Hanover, Va.

A rugged individual is Carl Rees of Chino Valley, Ariz., who, during a rather rough voyage from Miami to Havana was able to eat not only his own dinner but also a good portion of those of his two companions, who were not quite

such hardy sailors and thus not quite up to coping with a full meal.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Eckert of Boise, Ida., visited at the American National offices on their return from the convention; they had stopped in Denver on the way home to enjoy the National Western.

There was a notable number of family groups at the convention. Included were the R. J. Hawes' and their daughter Shirlee (they later took in the Havana tour) . . . Mr. and Mrs. Don Short of Medora, N. D., and their three children, Con, Connie and Anne . . . the A. J. Becksted family of Redfeather Lakes, Colo. (Mr. and Mrs. Becksted, John and Margaret had also been to Canada) . . . the John E. Suttons of Agar, S. D., with John, Lois, Thelma and Kenneth . . . Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Godfrey and Bill, of Animas, N. M. (Bill being one of the youngest cattlemen to make the trip to Cuba following the convention) . . . The new president, Loren C. Bamert, accompanied by his wife and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bamert of Clements, Calif. (the Bamerts, too, went to Havana) . . . Several members of the Bronson family of Kissimmee, Fla. . . J. M. Cartwright of Arizona, his son Jack and daughter-in-law . . . the F. B. Odoms of Kinder, La., and their son Bobby . . . The Hugh Corrigan and their youngsters from Vero Beach, Fla. . . Mr. and Mrs. Jere W. Sheldon and daughter Barbara of Madrone, Calif.

Retiring President A. A. Smith and Mrs. Smith were planning to tarry awhile in Florida after the convention, before returning to Sterling, Colo.

Mrs. Norman Barlow of Cora, Wyo., had her camera along and made use of it at one of the farms visited during the Havana tour.

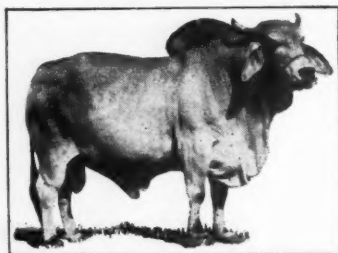
Mrs. Lyman Linger of Loveland and Mrs. J. Edgar Dick of San Francisco (wife of the secretary of the California Cattlemen) really enjoyed shopping in Miami; they made several enthusiastic expeditions together while in the resort city.

Among those who elected to take a few days more after attending the convention, to go over to Havana, were the Dan Clarks of Ashton, Idaho, and the Wm. L. Scotts of Denver, who also decided to stay over a while longer in Florida after the cruise. . . . Another among the many who followed up the meeting with the trip to Havana was always-pleasant, well-liked Myrtle Black from the Denver office.

It was good to see Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Bixby of Long Beach, Calif., in attendance at the Miami sessions. Mr. Bixby, who was one of the early presidents of the American National, and Mrs. Bixby have been absent from the conventions of several years past.

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Mrs. William Hanley of Burns, Ore., checked in with her sister for attendance at the Miami convention. Mrs. Hanley was among those who had also attended the very first American National convention, back there before the turn of the century.

Mr. and Mrs. Adin Hall of Glenns Ferry, Ida., had their daughter Delia with them at Miami. They drove down, and Miss Hall attended the Junior meetings and then left Saturday morning to fly back to her classes at Idaho University.

The Bill Wrights of Deeth, Nev., (he's a former president of the American National) and the Manville Kendricks of Sheridan, Wyo., (he heads the Wyoming association) met in the Chicago station. They were all down to see their respective sons off to school in the East. In the course of their conversation it developed that the boys all attended school within a few blocks of each other.

Canasta was apparently the official game on the New Mexico car, according to Mrs. A. D. Brownfield of Deming, N. M., wife of a past president of the American National. Mrs. Brownfield played all of one day and far into the night, not even taking time to get off when the train stopped. It's quite a game, she tells us.

On the same car, Mr. Brownfield warned some strangers that they must watch George Godfrey of Animas, N. M., (formerly state association president)



### MOO OVER MIAMI

Delegates saw this remarkable picture as they read the paper on arrival in Miami. "It is all a bit of trickery by our art department," said the Herald, "but it serves as a welcome to the stockmen."

whom he described as a dangerous character. The strangers took it very seriously and wouldn't leave to go into the diner until they had delegated someone to watch their bags in their absence.

Lost suitcases seemed to be the order

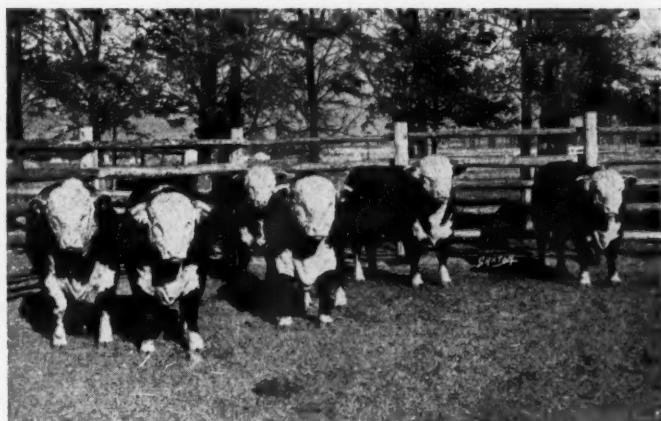
of the day when the gang began to arrive at the McAllister. The New Mexico Godfreys had a bag left on the train—and the bag of Loren Bamert of Ione, Calif., who was destined to be elevated to the presidency at the meeting, was sent out to the Firestone estate in Miami!

A real livestock family is that of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cobb of Baton Rouge, La. He is secretary of the state association and she works in the livestock office in Baton Rouge. She testified to a wonderful time at the convention but said she was getting a little anxious to get back to their six-year-old son, who was left at home.

Mrs. Irlo Bronson of Kissimmee, state's cattle association, was getting a lot of fun out of remarks of delegates who met her daughter. Most of the folks wouldn't believe Mrs. B. has a grown daughter—she is such a peppy, young-looking person herself.

Opening night of the convention, Secretary Allison Johnson of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, Alliance, was seen strolling down Flagler Street at midnight in his shirt sleeves. Quite a contrast with last year's convention, when his state was host and treated us to a blizzard and six feet of snow.

After eating prime ribs at one of the ultra restaurants at Miami Beach, the



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**Idaho Hereford Breeders Assn.**

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**Buy Some of the Good Heifers for Your Herd at Boise**

**SALE STARTS 1:00, March 10**

**SHOW STARTS 1:00, March 9**

**BANQUET STARTS 7:30, Hotel Owyhee, March 10**

For information, write or call

**VERA S. GARRETT, Secretary,**

**Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho**

# SHORTHORN SHOW and SALE

Idaho Falls, Ida.  
Feb. 25, 1950

Show at 9 A.M. - Sale at 1:30 P.M.  
Idaho Livestock Auction Co.  
Sale Pavilion

## 36 Bulls—21 Females

Most of the bulls will be coming two-year-olds. There will be a number of herd bull prospects among them and a good offering of rugged heavy-boned range bulls. The heifers will consist of both open and bred heifers.

### Consignors

J. C. Price—Conrad, Montana  
J. O. Beck—Boise, Idaho  
Hesey Beckstead—Preston, Idaho  
Cornelius Jones—Malad, Idaho  
Bryan Lovely—Wilsal, Montana  
Wm. C. Griffel—Ashton, Idaho  
Ken Miller—St. Anthony, Idaho  
Ray Quayle—St. Anthony, Idaho  
Burkey Bros.—Idaho Falls, Idaho  
Byrne Ranch—Rexburg, Idaho  
Clinton Cox—Idaho Falls, Idaho  
F. V. Morrison—Murtaugh, Idaho  
Wilcox Bros.—Thornton, Idaho  
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Requests for catalogs and hotel reservations should be sent to J. R. Byrne, Rexburg, Idaho. Mail bids can be sent to J. R. Byrne and C. R. Thomas.

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## Angus Cattle

Johnson and Kale Workman  
Russell . . . . . Kansas

New Mexico delegation had to admit they know good meat in Florida as well as in New Mexico.

The soft southern breezes were too much for Huling Means of Silver City, N. M., and he was laid up for a day with a bad cold. However, he insisted that the doctor give him penicillin shots so he could be sufficiently recovered to go to the dance . . . dancing being one of the things he does best and enjoys most.

The special busses which brought the conventioners into town really created quite a stir in the city and gave the riders quite a thrill. They were met at the edge of town by a special police escort and came through town with sirens screaming . . . through red lights and down one-way streets the wrong way. "It's the only time I'll ever get to do this," one of the stockmen was heard to remark.

The Wyomingites were patting themselves on the back because they had the most people in the four-couple semifinals of the waltz contest, in which the Junior group offered as prizes to the best dancers free chances on a saddle they had contributed. When the judges narrowed the contest down to two couples, the final choice was to be made by audience applause. However, it was impossible to decide the matter on that basis because both couples—the Manville Kendricks (from Wyoming), and Mrs. William B. Wright of Deeth, Nev., dancing with Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of Denver—were so generously applauded. A tie was declared, and a number of chances on the saddle were given to each of the four contestants.

The Junior-donated saddle was won by Frank Woods of Miami, who is employed by John DuPuis, Jr., the able chairman of convention arrangements. The winner at once presented the saddle to Mr. DuPuis as a memento of the occasion.

"Most typical and picturesque stockmen attending the convention"—that's what they called the six tall cowboys who journeyed over to the Sans Souci Hotel on Miami Beach to judge a bathing beauty contest and have their pictures taken for the newsreels. None of them seemed to object to the assignment . . . Funny what these cowboys will do!

The senior Mrs. Guthrie, from Porterville, Calif., was present for the Miami meeting after missing the previous two. Said it really seemed nice to be back again.

Mrs. L. R. Houck of Gettysburg, S. D., whose husband is a recent past president of the South Dakota association, says she doesn't have any cattle of her own . . . she's the bookkeeper for all ranch operations, and by the time she keeps the books on the registered Herefords and the cattle owned by the three children, it's too much to add another string to the family operations.

Mrs. John Neal of Kingman, Ariz., was wearing the Arizona CowBelle pin, which she suggested might be adopted nationally when the national auxiliary group is organized. It is a lovely silver piece fashioned as a small bell and carrying the name of the organization.

It was pleasant to see Paul L. Van Cleve, Jr., of Big Timber, Mont., at the convention. As president of the National Dude Ranchers Association, he remarked that his group and the American should work closely together, as cattle are the biggest drawing card the dude ranchers have. He also said that the moving picture, "All Flesh Is Grass," which has recently been released by the public relations committee is fine and dude ranchers as well as dudes should see it.

Any mention of individuals or groups that did much to make the 1950 convention a good one should include the Miami Convention Bureau under Manager Desmond Kelly.

HOME AGAIN—Arrived home to find things O.K. Quite cold—zero and below—but not enough snow to hinder grazing. Feeding no hay yet. Surely was a grand convention, but a long way from home.—Claude E. Olson, Harding County, S. D.

## AMERICAN CATTLEMEN GO TO FLORIDA

By HULING MEANS  
Silver City, N. M.

We went on a trip to Miami  
To see the Deep South and old Mammy.

To ward off starvation  
We took 'long a ration  
Consisting of beef and salami.

We wore high-heeled boots and  
sombros

Like all of the Western Vaqueros—  
And when we went swimmin'  
With Florida's women  
They found we were all caballeros.

We met some of Ponce's relations;  
They greeted our bunch at the stations.

And we were sure countin'  
On seein' that fountain  
Of all those rejuvenations.

Ponce de Leon was a wizard,  
He dipped in the fountain and  
shivered.

He was lookin' for youth  
But we found out the truth:  
He said he'd been duped as he  
quivered.

We deplore this sad disillusion  
For age causes so much confusion.  
To trip the fantastic  
One must be elastic—  
I've come to that certain conclusion.

Before I write more I'm confessin'  
From Florida I've learned a lesson:  
The way people treat you  
They're not trying to cheat you,  
And Mister! I know—I'm not guessin'.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## President's Address

(Continued from Page 11)

tailed and then based largely on grants of one kind or another from our own treasury. We in the cattle business are indeed fortunate that we are not surplus producers and have so far not been seriously affected by this trend. I have just referred to the prospect of sharply increased cattle numbers and also human population. As I see it, it is our job to produce the meat that our country needs in adequate quantities, and we hope that the increase in production will stay reasonably well in balance with the increased demand so that fairly stable market conditions can be maintained.

Other than a serious slump in the general economy of the country, the thing to fear, as affecting the cattle situation, is most of all, as I see it, an excessive increase in the supply of pork. The 1949 pig crop (spring and fall) was 13 per cent greater than 1948. A further increase of 7 per cent is indicated for the spring pig crop of 1950 as compared with 1949.

AS to imports, up to Dec. 1 there had been imported as live cattle from Canada 231,724 head and 34,479 head of calves, a total of 266,203 head, as against a total up to Nov. 30 last year, after the removal of the embargo in August of last year, of 247,767 head—an increase this year of 18,436 head.

There has also been an importation of beef and veal of something over 71,000,000 pounds, up to Dec. 1. This would be the equivalent of something like 140,000 head or a total (beef, veal, cattle and calves) of over 400,000 head. However, this large importation has been at the expense of reducing sharply Canadian cattle herds. A late report shows approximately 9,000,000 cattle as compared with a peak during the war period of 10,700,000 head. The reports coming would indicate that the decline in the valuation of the Canadian dollar had been sufficient to offset the shipping expenses and duty on exports to the United States.

### Legislation

Several important matters have been and will again be before the Congress for its determination. The things to which I refer should not be political but rather are economic questions. These matters often seem to be more or less political, and some expression of disapproval has been made by some of our membership that our action was political. I disclaim any intent to be, and we all, I am sure, have made a very careful effort not to be political in our work. For years there has been, as you know, one party in power, and if the measures were proposed by the administration, naturally, if we were opposed, we would seem to be opposing the administration. All of these economic questions, however, have had opponents and proponents in both


parties and our work before the Congress has been with members of both parties.

In all legislation which we thought directly affected our industry, we have taken an active part in hearings and in

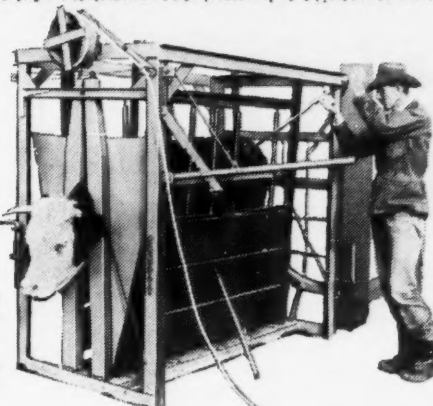
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For Animals!

**FASTEST**  
of All to Use!

**EASIEST**  
To Operate!



**ONE MAN STOCK SQUEEZE CHUTE**



*Designed by Cattlemen! Built to their specifications! Backed by 15 years experience operating and building chutes! Every construction and operating feature demanded by them incorporated in this new safer, faster, one-man chute.*

*Here at Last!* is a squeeze chute that completely restrains any size animal from weanling calf to the toughest range steer with absolute safety for both animal and operator! One man easily catches, holds and treats animals without help; or with help handles more head per hour

with less man power. All this is made possible by new-type "No Choke" neck yoke, Fast-Action rear gate, "Double-Action" side squeezes, "Rope-Drum" pulley operation with Automatic Ratchet Latch, and a host of other advanced features. Use coupon below to get full information.

### GET THE FACTS About This Chute Before You Buy!

Here's a chute that gives you all the features you've always wanted, plus construction that animals can't damage, at a price that's right. Mail coupon for complete information and "10-Day Trial Offer."

**FARNAM EQUIP. CO.** Dep't. 103  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA OR PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
Send complete information on "One-Man" Stock Chute and 10-Day Trial Offer.  
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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## THERMO-STOK WATERING TANKS WITH SELF-CONTAINED HEATER UNIT

Give your stock warm water all winter, THERMO-STOK tanks with built-in heater unit provide ice free water at small cost. Sturdy 16-gauge steel construction insures durability. Heater provides constant heat for periods to 3 days with no attention. Costs no more than ordinary tank and extra heater. THERMO-STOK warms the water for the animal and helps put on gain fast. Remember THERMO-STOK.

Write or See . . .

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STOCKYARDS

*Doug Clifford*

DENVER

## Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?  
Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you  
use **WHR** blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch**

**Cheyenne**

# Better CONTROL of Cattle Grub Lice, Ticks and Mange Mites! **ROTENOX**

Rids cattle of grubs (wolves, warbles) before injury to hides. Penetrates tiny breathing holes to kill grubs before they mature. Gives fast, thorough control of lice. An excellent tick eradicator. Equally effective in control of mange mites, screwworm and other stock-pest infestations.



**4th  
SUCCESSFUL  
YEAR!**

## Better Results! LESS WORK! NO DANGER!

Rotenox kills cold-blooded insects with amazing paralytic action, yet is NON-TOXIC to warm-blooded humans and livestock. Easier to mix! Easier to apply! Does not require high pressure application. Won't scald or blister. Won't stain or gum hair. Can't harm livestock!

## Accept This "FREE TRIAL OFFER"

Rotenox has demonstrated its effectiveness to the satisfaction of the nation's leading livestock producers. To demonstrate its superiority to you, we invite you to try Rotenox at our risk. Mail coupon below for "Free Trial Offer" and valuable 32-page "Stock-Pest Control Manual." No Cost! No obligation!



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Phoenix, Ariz.  
Omaha or St. Louis  
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Rotenox and "Stock-  
Pest Control Manual"  
FREE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

other work before the Congress. We conceive the purpose of the American National Live Stock Association is to represent the producers of cattle in such matters. Some of the matters to come up do not directly affect us other than they affect all classes of society and it seems to me that some of these should have our consideration and perhaps discussion before our resolutions committee and also on the floor of this assembly, whether we shall or shall not oppose or approve them. Some of the matters that we have participated in have been concluded. Our percentage of accomplishment has been good. I think Mr. Mollin will refer to many of them.

**D**URING the past year the Brannan Plan was before the Congress. This was not an issue before our convention in January of 1949, but we went all-out in opposition to it as we felt that the plan was against the historic policy of our association as expressed in previous resolutions. We oppose it for many reasons.

First, we consider it essentially a low-price policy. The bill is very cleverly written, offering to the producers high prices, and to the consumers low prices. This, in our opinion, would lead to failure as the cost of supporting such a proposition would soon become discouraging and be dropped by the Congress. When and if the program would be dropped, we would have a high cost with a corresponding low price to consumer which would make very difficult our operations.

Second, its cost of operation, other than the tax subsidy involved, could not fail to be very high. The difficulty of administering a price policy covering the cost of cattle, with the wide disparity that I have given above, would be next to, if not impossible.

Third, such policy could only lead to control of production and eventually to marketing quotas. The United States Supreme Court, in the decision rendered in 1942, used the following language, and I quote: "It is hardly lack of due process for the government to regulate that which it subsidizes."

Fourth, there is no alternative crop if stockmen are ordered to cut production and we cannot forget that more than 55 per cent of the land acreage of this country is in grass.

We appeared before both the House and Senate Agricultural Committees, our testimony being in strong opposition to the plan. At those hearings all farmers' organizations except one opposed the plan: The Farm Bureau, the National Grange, the Corn Belt Feeders and our own organization and several others. Only the Farmers Union appeared in approval of the plan. We felt, when this was the case and when the Congress definitely rejected the programs, that it would be a dead issue, but it still is a very live issue. There is now some doubt as to whether an attempt will be made to press for action on the Brannan Plan in the session of Congress just

getting under way or whether it will merely be talked about and reserved for a special campaign issue. I recommend that this organization go on record by resolution in opposition to the plan.

There is also before the Congress a bill authorizing the government to engage in any and all kinds of business; a very far reaching and costly medical and health bill, another bill greatly to increase government aid to schools, another which would largely broaden the beneficiaries under Social Security and provide for larger payments to the individuals. While we question the desirability of some of these measures, even if one grants their desirability they all lead to higher taxes and we should, I think, be conscious and endeavor to educate the general public to the realization that the government has no money except that which it takes from us as taxes and the amount returned is much less than the amount paid in.

Some of my own thinking on the subject is much better expressed by our good friend, Joe Finley of Texas, and I am taking the liberty of quoting from a letter recently written to the office by Joe:

"Lest you forget—we as consumers pay the taxes—business merely collects it from us. The exception is confiscatory taxes (should be called assessments) that dry up our monetary blood stream (initiative)."

## Public Land Matters

We have been much concerned by the continuing controversy regarding the fight between the Forest Service and the permittees. Very little such controversy seems to exist between the Taylor Grazing Service and its permittees. This leads us to conclude that the reason is that the Taylor Grazing Service is controlled by basic law, while the Forest Service is controlled merely by the regulations proposed and adopted by the Forest Service itself. This has led to our having prepared for submission before this convention a comprehensive program governing the operation of forests. We hope it will be very carefully considered by the forest committee.

As a result of our efforts to have a board of review appointed, Secretary Anderson did so as one of his last acts before going out of office.

There had been no action by this board until last summer when it visited Colorado and investigated some forest controversies in person, but it has not yet rendered a report. A hearing has been arranged before the board of review in Denver on Jan. 20 and 21 to consider the policy with regard to transfer cuts and procedure for handling trespass cases.

We have consistently, over the years, by resolution recommended a reduction in the cost of government. We feel that we as an association should get behind the Hoover Commission report. While we may not be in agreement with all the details of the report, it does seem to us

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



to offer perhaps the only chance for a decrease in the cost of government and I recommend that the matter have the consideration of this group. I am sure we all agree as to the merits of the basic purpose of the report. As others have done, we may suggest some slight revision in working out details under it.

**I**N BOISE in 1948 a new committee was set up; namely, the public relations committee, and in January, 1949, in North Platte, this committee was made a permanent committee of our organization. While a report more detailed will be made to you regarding the work of this committee, I must comment that the work of Chairman Alan Rogers and the members of the committee have been, I am sure, very effective. While it is hard to detail just what has been done, it is quite noticeable in the changing attitude on the part of the press. We feel that the work of this committee should be broadened, that the office should be established at Denver so that the work can be more closely correlated with that of the Denver office and that the committee should know at the beginning of the year just what funds will be available so that the work can be carefully planned for the new year.

I should not close without referring to the splendid cooperation we have had from the representatives of the packing industry—those who process our products for the retail trade. I am taking the liberty of quoting two paragraphs from a recent issue of Meaty News published by the American Meat Institute. We can profit from the expressions as to the value of public relations contained in the first paragraph while the second paragraph refers to the splendid meat advertising program the Institute now has in progress. I quote:

"Modern selling, as everyone knows, however, requires not only good acceptance for the product being sold but also good acceptance for the industry producing the commodity. It is true that under the broad theory of public relations a steady flow of information about our industry has been accomplished. However, an attempt to create a proper atmosphere for selling meat; namely, to create an appreciation of the industry producing meat, has not until now been undertaken on a broad scale, embracing everybody in the industry—from the farm all the way through the retail.

"The introduction of the 'meat team' in our current advertising is the beginning. It emphasizes the producer, the packer, the retailer and other groups which participate in the production, processing and distribution of meat. It will be followed by explanation of the functions of these groups in simple and concise picture and word form. It contemplates a long-time presentation of the facts about our business in such a way as to make them understood by the average buyer of our products. It lays a foundation upon which a much more vital and human job can be accomplished. Think of the impact we could make if

each member of the 'meat team,' or some 25,000,000 people, did all he individually could to make our industry as a whole better understood and appreciated."

During the year we in committee have had two meetings with the Izaak Walton League. Their attitude toward us has, we think, very greatly changed, and we look forward to a closer and more friendly cooperation with them.

Mr. Van Cleve, president of the Dude Ranchers Association, is attending this convention and has expressed himself as wanting to cooperate with us on matters affecting our two groups.

Looking back over the many years I have spent in the livestock business, I am proud and happy to have been associated with the men and women in this industry. There are very few things that we have to apologize for as to our actions as a group. The two years I have served as president have only tended to confirm the good opinion I have of the people in the cattle business. You are fine people and I am happy to have served you as president. We have attended 16 of your state conventions and wherever we have gone—north, south, the extreme west—we have found that ranchmen and ranchwomen are very similar, and every place we have gone our treatment has been most pleasant. For Mrs. Smith and myself, I want to thank you for the very many courtesies shown us.

I have commented on the work of the public relations committee, doing so perhaps because of its newness and the necessity of setting up a new organization. This has been our most active committee. However, all committeemen have been active. Our legislative and forestry committees have helped greatly.

As president it has been my pleasure to have been very closely associated with our secretary, Mr. Mollin. This is one of my happiest experiences. At no time has it been necessary for me to urge upon him the duties of his office. Rather, I have urged that he should try to conserve his energies.

In my opinion the growth of and the influence of our association are very largely due to his activities. Your assistant secretary, Mr. Rad Hall, is more and more efficient. He is doing a good job and he has been very helpful to me in the past two years. Also I want specifically to thank David Appleton and Mrs. Black who have been very kind and helpful to me during all of my term of office. Thank you.

## U. P. to Get New Cars

The Union Pacific Railroad will spend approximately \$23,000,000 and employ 645 additional shop men in a freight-car acquisition program to begin this spring. Included in the plan are 500 stock cars to be built at Denver.

## SIDWELL HEREFORDS

### YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Sired by Colorado Baldwin, Model Domino 12, Model Pioneer, son of 12th, (Model Domino Misch. Co-owned with Marvin D. Tisthammer)

G. A. SIDWELL & SON AND M. J. DIEHL

## 11TH ANNUAL RANGE BULL SALE

March 18 at Noon

Twin Falls, Idaho

Twin Falls Commission Co. Yards

145 Head Registered Hereford Bulls

10 Head Registered Heifers

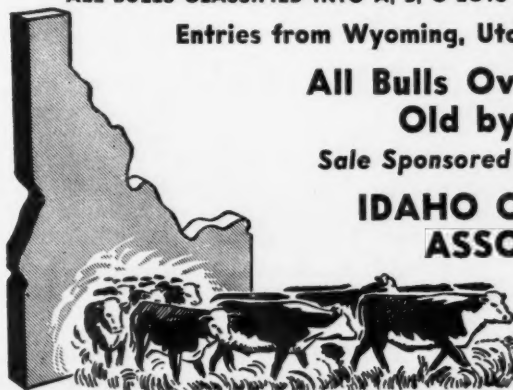
ALL BULLS CLASSIFIED INTO A, B, C LOTS BY COMPETENT JUDGES

Entries from Wyoming, Utah, Oregon and Idaho

All Bulls Over 18 Months  
Old by April 1

Sale Sponsored and Managed by

IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S  
ASSOCIATION



Walter Schodde, Burley,  
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Auctioneer



# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

To Mrs. Mary McCullough Tileston of Craig, Colo., who sent a first Christmas greeting to the new little grandchild who was due on Christmas Eve, I want to say "Thank you." . . . though, like "the best-laid schemes of mice and men," his arrival as a family Christmas present did not turn out according to plans! Instead, he arrived a full month early on the very night of his Auntie's (my younger daughter's) wedding — thereby further complicating an already complicated situation! Frail and delicate at first, he's thriving now and is as sweet . . . as sweet as any grandchild. Could anyone say more?

I don't know why it is, but my boys' room always makes me think of Satchel-Eye Dyer's house in John Gould's book *Farmer Takes a Wife*, though actually it's no more untidy than the girls' rooms often were. It's just more lived in, I guess. Built as an addition to the original house, the big room is isolated from it by a small and, in winter, very icy back porch. Perhaps because of that isolation, the boys feel free to carry on whatever activities interest them out there. Like Satchel-Eye, "they do what they've a mind to, the best way they have of doing it."

Once a particularly difficult model airplane sat on a card table in the corner of their room for so long that, needing an extra card table one evening when we had a great many extra guests for dinner, the whole family searched

for it all over the Ranch House, murmuring distractedly, "Well, there should be another card table somewhere. We haven't loaned it to anyone, have we?"

It wasn't until next morning that one of the overnight guests, happening to step over into the boys' domain, spotted it and asked, "Isn't that the other card table you were looking for last night?"

Months of seeing it set up there had made it invisible to us all, I guess.

Then there was the time they got started, during a snowy weekend, to work a particularly difficult jigsaw puzzle. The piece seemed to be all approximately one color and, as someone had lost the top of the box and so no one had the slightest idea what the finished picture was about, it presented a real challenge. The top of their dresser was dedicated to that puzzle clear up into the spring.

It got so every time I went out to clean their room, I'd spend anywhere from a few minutes to an hour or so on that puzzle. I guess the whole family worked on it at one time or another, but we never did find out what it was about. The boys thought it was a picture of an airplane or a locomotive; they pointed to the over-all slate gray color as suggesting something metallic.

Personally, I always thought it was a view of a little gray cottage in the rain—though I had nothing to support my belief save one or two bright red bits that looked like part of a flower border by the door, and a sort of over-all sprinkling of whitish dashes which

I was convinced depicted rain.

However, we never did find out. Eventually we discovered that quite a few of the pieces, as well as the box-top, were missing. So on one particularly energetic cleaning day I dumped it all into the stove and gave the dresser-top a really complete dusting.

But for weeks thereafter the room seemed less interesting, and the top of the dresser almost indecently bare.

The boys never raised ducks in their room, nor did they ever have to jack up one side of it to get out a boat they'd built indoors (as Satchel-Eye did) but once they completely re-upholstered their old Ford in red leatherette there. It was a month-long, painstaking job and though they couldn't actually drive the jalopy through the doorway, they did park it neatly and obstructively there—to save time running back and forth, they said—and all the actual cutting and fitting and endless pasting of material over the cardboard forms went on in there.

I suppose I'm thinking about it today because the spring semester which starts this month is probably the last one they will live at home. After that "the boys' room" will be as neat and empty as the girls' rooms now are.

How often, I wonder, will I think wistfully of the days when the big shabby room might house any sort of project that appealed to two boys?

## At Home on the Range

Once, when one of the boys was very small, he remarked, "I get tired chewing! Why can't we have hamburgers every night?" I think he's outgrown quite that degree of laziness, but ground meats—ground beef, country sausage or lamb patties—still rank high on the family's dinner table. Have you ever thought how many different ways they can be served? All three kinds can be fried or grilled or broiled of course, though I think lamb patties should be topped with a slice of salt pork or else have a strip of bacon wrapped around them; otherwise they seem a little dry to me.

Sometimes when you're tired of just plain meat patties, try any one of the following slightly different ways of fixing them. Beef, pork or lamb can be used, though of course the time will have to be adjusted to different degrees of "doneness." It is a shame to overcook beef . . . on the other hand, never take a chance on eating pork that isn't well done. And I mean well done.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Ladies in the Lobby. (L. to r.) Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Alliance, wife of the secretary of the Nebraska Stock Growers; Mrs. C. A. Watson, Mitchell, whose husband, Dr. Watson, is the president of the Nebraska organization; Mrs. Pearl Downing, another Nebraskan—from Whitman; Mrs. Irlo Bronson, Kissimmee, wife of the Florida Cattlemen's president; Mrs. Clyde Johnson, Fresno, Calif.; Mrs. F. E. Messersmith, Alliance, Nebr., wife of an executive committeeman of the American National.



### BRAISED MEAT PATTIES

Flour patties and brown in a little fat in a skillet. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add desired seasoning and a small amount of liquid. Cover closely and cook slowly. The time will vary from 10 to 40 minutes, depending upon the kind of meat and the degree of "doneness" you prefer.

1. For pork patties, try topping with a slice of pineapple; use a small amount of pineapple juice for the liquid, cook slowly for 40 or 45 minutes.

2. Beef, lamb or pork patties are delicious if braised in a mild barbecue sauce made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup catsup,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water, 1 tbsp. vinegar, 1 tbsp. brown sugar and 1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce.

3. Braise patties. Remove from pan to heated platter. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour cream to the drippings in the pan, heat and season to taste. Add a small amount of hot water if too thick. Pour over the patties and serve hot.

\* \* \*

Here is a recipe that is more or less original with a friend of mine. She calls it "Irish Ravioli" and we all love it. It's quick and simple and inexpensive. Could anyone ask more?

### IRISH RAVIOLI

1 lb. ground beef

1 onion

1 pint canned tomatoes

1 egg

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup flour (about)

Salt, pepper, a dash of red pepper and paprika.

Beat up the egg, add a pinch of salt and as much flour as it will take up. Toss on floured board and roll very thin. Cut into small squares (about 1 inch). Drop them into the boiling tomatoes (or tomato juice) and cook gently for ten minutes, stirring often to keep them from sticking. In the meantime, fry the meat, onions and seasonings. Combine with the tomato-ravioli and cook together gently for a few minutes to blend the flavors.

Try this for a quick lunch sometime soon. You can use ground cooked meat

too, but if so you'll need a couple of tablespoons of butter added for flavor.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening.—D. M.

## CowBelle Notes

When members of the Utah Cattle and Horse Association meet at Salt Lake City, the state's CowBelles will be right there to carry out their plans for an independent convention, to be held Feb. 24. This auxiliary group, which has grown in less than three years from a membership of 12 to 200, is now proudly reported to be self supporting and in good financial standing. Mrs. L. C. Montgomery of Heber City is the president.

The Wasatch CowBelles hosted their annual Christmas party to a guest list of 42 members from Wasatch County and South Summit County. Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Deon Hicken, president of the Wasatch group, who was later unanimously re-elected, greeted the members, and the party was featured by good entertainment, holiday decorations, individual Christmas gift packages, corsages and the presenting of many door prizes. Credit was given to these others who had charge of various phases of the party: Mrs. Lula Carlile; Mrs. Blanche Moulton; Mrs. Alice Thacker; Mrs. Leah Thacker. A large handmade quilt was on exhibit at the gathering; this will be donated by the Woodland Store, member of the South Summit CowBelles, as a special door prize at the coming state convention.

At an organizational meeting held at Ione on Nov. 12, in connection with the annual meeting of the Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento branch of the California Cattlemen's Association, Mrs. Jake Schneider of Sloughhouse was named the first president of the new CowBelles association. Mrs. Stanley Van Vleck, also of Sloughhouse, was elected secretary. More than 40 women were present when Dave Snedden, head of the CCA, spoke.

The Beef Cookbook of the Kern County CowBelles met with instant approval when it was presented to the public at the California Cattlemen's convention in December at San Francisco. During the first month, 800 copies have been sold and a steady stream of orders is coming to the sales chairman, Mrs. Louis Rochford. The response is so great that a long-range sales promotion is being planned, in order to get this invaluable

and unique book into as many homes as possible, with a double purpose—to promote the use of more beef, and to add variety and interest to menus everywhere. The slogan is: "Use Beef—the Power Behind American Drive."

## "Chuck's On!"

The Kern Co. (California)

### COW-BELLES' BEEF COOKBOOK

To See It Is to Buy It

An absolute necessity for the ranch or city housewife, with its hundreds of delicious ways to cook the cheapest to the choicest cuts of beef and veal.

### THE PERFECT GIFT FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Printed in sepia ink on cream paper, brands and western sketches add interest and beauty to this unique cookbook. Bound in tan plastic, \$1.62, including sales tax and postage. Please send orders to

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EAT BEEF—The Power Behind American Drive

### ELECTRIFY YOUR OLD SEWING MACHINE

For \$16.75. Free Sewing Machine Light Included

Lillian Holmes

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### Frontier Ox Cart Kit

Authentic Replica. Easily Assembled. Total length 9-in. Ideal for home ornament, flower holder, business display. Only \$1.00 postpaid. Write for list of other early day vehicles.

TONTZ HONEY FARM,  
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### ANTIQUES

NEW ENGLAND Handcrafts and Antiques. Postpaid anywhere in the U. S. Descriptive folder. The Hobby Shop, 416 North Washington St., North Attleboro, Mass.

### HANDWOVENS

AVOCA HANDWOVEN IRISH TWEEDS and BLANKETS. Colorful, sturdy, reasonable. Stunning very dark brown, undyed, hardtwisted tweed, plain weave, medium weight, 54 wide, \$7.50 per yd. Thick, strong, flexible blankets 58x108, two-inch stripes, rich reds, blues and greens, suitable for couch covers, bedspreads, hangings, and washable, \$20.50. CAROL BROWN, Putney 75, Vt., imports them direct.



The texture and design of one of the silk scarves distributed at Miami seem to be getting all the attention from (l. to r.) Mrs. William B. Wright, Deeth, Nev., wife of a former American National president; Mrs. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., whose husband is on the American's executive committee; Mrs. Frank Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., also the wife of a former association president.

February, 1950

## Secretary Reports (From P. 13)

Cattle Raisers Association, and Judge Montague, attorney for that organization, were there. The four of us, with some help from friendly members of

the state sanitary commissions throughout the West, succeeded in getting modified several of the rather stringent and severe regulations proposed in that meeting. The next meeting of this sanitary association will be at Phoenix, Ariz., on

Nov. 1-3, 1950, and it is up to the livestock industry to take a greater interest in the proceedings of that organization. If we don't do that we have only ourselves to blame if we have the regulations for the control of Bang's disease made more burdensome than we think they should be. We found the sanitary officials were willing to listen to reason, if you were there to talk to them. Since that meeting at Columbus we have made an effort to get every one of the state associations affiliated with the American National to take out a number of memberships in the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, and some have come in through our office and some have gone in directly. But those states who have not done so should act to see that they have some memberships in the sanitary association and send representatives down to Phoenix next November.

At the meeting of the committee on brand, theft, and livestock sanitary regulation, the Thomas Bill, S. 2188, which was introduced to deal with the interstate movement of Bang's disease reactors, will be discussed. The bill itself looks as if it is all right, but we are afraid of what goes with it in the way of an arbitrary interstate regulation which would apply to the movement of all she stuff interstate, based on whether or not they had been tested for Bang's disease, or came from cleaner accredited areas.

STILL another matter before the industry is the 28-36-hour law. We do not particularly like the amendment to this that is being proposed. We think the present law has stood up pretty well and if it is to be modified there would have to be a good many changes from the bill proposed.

During the year we have worked out with the industry and the railroads and some other producer groups some changes in the regulations for the feeding of livestock in transit. We have had that matter in mind for several years. Mr. Blaine, our traffic manager, has had a great deal of trouble over the years with claims based on excessive feeding of livestock. The railroads have had so many claims that I think they, too, were rather anxious to get a solution to that matter. So after a couple of meetings we agreed on the definite amount to be fed for the first, second and third feedings. Those regulations were published in the Feeders Register, and we published them in our magazine and also mimeographed them and I think the industry is quite familiar with what has been done. We are hopeful that it will very much reduce the overfeeding and reduce the number of claims that it is necessary to file.

There is one feature of the traffic service I would like to mention here and that is the auditing service. Mr. Blaine will audit your freight bills and there is no charge for the service unless he secures a refund; and if he does secure a refund his charge for the service is 25 per cent of the amount refunded. On

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loss and damage claims the charge is a maximum of 25 per cent, but in many cases less than 25 per cent. Many of our members have found that they have saved several times their annual dues to the association by sending their freight bills to Mr. Blaine for auditing. I have made the remark a good many times that if we had to finance the American National the amount of money you shippers pay to the railroads in excess of the amount you should pay, we wouldn't need any other source of revenue for the American National Live Stock Association. I urge those of you who do not use that service to use it more in the future.

AT North Platte a year ago we had a discussion of army beef purchases in Argentina. They had just announced that they were going to buy a certain percentage, 10 per cent of their requirements, off-shore. This announcement was based on an estimate of the Department of Agriculture which had been made about six months previous, that the production of beef in 1948 would be down about 10 per cent from 1947. It took nearly six months to get the program into effect. They made the first purchase just about the time the market was at its worst. Immediately there was a protest from the livestock industry and 18 western senators joined in the protest and the army did announce then that, beginning Feb. 1, they would make no more off-shore purchases temporarily. But again in the spring they made another purchase from Argentina. And so Senator McCarran of Nevada, at our urging and that of the other groups, introduced an amendment in opposition and that amendment carried through. The army cannot now purchase off-shore for its European or Japanese requirements except in cases of real emergencies.

There was a "Buy-American" clause in the previous appropriation bill but it did not have any teeth in it and it left it up to the Secretary of Defense to determine whether or not the price at which he could secure his procurements in this country was reasonable or not. Now it is based on fair market prices and an adequate supply.

Just recently the army has come out with another proclamation. They have announced that they are not going to buy any beef below top "good." Temporarily, top good has been in rather short supply and lower grades have been in oversupply and it seems rather strange that the army would be making those purchases of a kind that would force the market up when they could buy this lower grade, which is the kind of meat you and I eat every day, at much lower prices. It doesn't work at all on the Pacific Coast, because they produce top good beef out there only in limited supply.

With regard to government purchasing generally, we need a change in the basic Buy-American law. Many other bureaus buy meat and other products

and the Buy-American law itself is just as weak as the old amendment in the army appropriation bill.

ON THE matter of excise taxes, an effort has been made for years to get these taxes on communications and transportation cancelled or reduced, but so far the effort has been unsuccessful. It looks this year as though the chance is very much better.

AS FOR the controversy between the Forest Service and the permittees, that controversy has been particularly acute in the Denver area. There are some other sections, particularly in northern California, Wyoming and Utah, where it has been almost as bad. We are hopeful, with the advent of the new regional forester in the Denver region, that we will have better treatment.

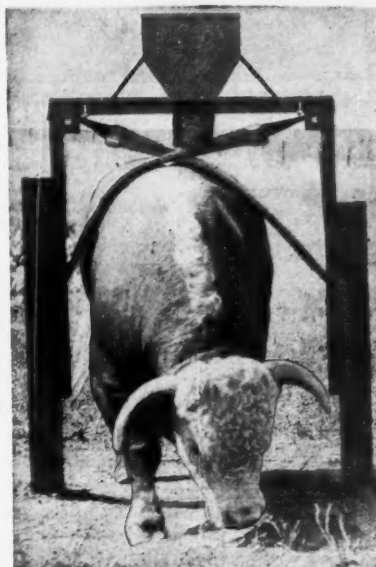
The Granger Bill pending in Congress deals with many of the forest matters. The section to which we are particularly opposed is Section 12 which, as originally drawn, would have permitted the Forest Service to assess any amount they wished against the permittee in addition to the fee, and if they over-assessed more than the cost of the improvement, then that surplus would go into the Treasury. The bill is modified so that the assessment does come out of the fee but it doesn't limit it otherwise in the amount. To whatever extent they increase the amount they set aside for improvement, which has been 20 per cent, they would be depriving the counties in which the forests are located of a badly-needed revenue in lieu of taxes. County governments in the West are particularly interested. So we are hoping that we will be able to get Section 12 properly amended before it is acted upon in the Senate.

We are having a meeting before the Board of Review, to which Mr. Smith referred, in Denver on Jan. 20-21, and we expect to have a committee go to Washington very shortly after that date.

There are also rumors in Washington that we can expect action in this Congress on the re-organization of the Executive departments, with particular reference to the land bureaus, under the report of the Hoover Commission. Our committee is constantly working with a committee of the National Woolgrowers, and we expect to go into that matter and see just what is going to be proposed.

IN CLOSING I want to mention the fact that the membership of the American National today is at an all-time high. We have more individual members and more association members than we have ever had in the history of the association. It is kind of hard to get an association like the American National rolling, but it is rolling now; and once you get it started, it carries along better with its own momentum, and it is a lot easier to keep it going. Many executive committeemen have taken a great interest in getting increased membership for us. We hope more of you will do that during the coming year.

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# SALES

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<b>February 25 Idaho</b>	<b>Idaho SHORTHORN Breeders SHOW AND SALE, FEB. 25,</b> SHOW, 9:00 A. M. — SALE, 1:30 P. M. At Idaho Livestock Auction Co., Idaho Falls, Ida. <b>36 BULLS—21 FEMALES</b> Judge of show, E. F. Rhinehart Auctioneer, C. R. Thomas Write for Catalog to J. R. Byrne, Roxburg, Ida.
<b>March 6 California</b>	<b>ABERDEEN-ANGUS</b> Sale at Sacramento, California—12:00 Noon, March 6 <b>98 HEAD—35 BULLS, 63 FEMALES</b> <b>PACIFIC COAST ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSN.</b> John H. Connor, Gen. Mgr., P.O. Box 905, Modesto, Calif.
<b>March 10 IDAHO</b>	<b>Idaho Hereford Breeders Association HEREFORD SALE — Boise, Idaho</b> MARCH 10 — 1 P.M. <b>BULLS—HEIFERS</b> Many of the Better Bulls Ready for Service For Information Write or Call <b>VERA S. GARRETT, Sec., HORSE SHOE BEND, IDA.</b>
<b>March 16 Illinois</b>	<b>CENTRAL ILLINOIS ANGUS BREEDERS ASSN.</b> Annual Spring Bull Sale, Congerville, Ill. <b>80 TOP BULLS, Including 5 TRIED SIRES</b> Good Rugged Bulls — Most All Ready for Heavy Service ONE OR A CARLOAD — MORE OF THE BETTER KIND For Catalog write: Simon E. Lantz, Sec.-Mgr., Congerville, Ill.
<b>March 27 Colorado</b>	<b>COLORADO HEREFORD RANGE BULL SALE</b> Individuals and Groups Union Stock Yards — Denver, Colo. — Monday, March 27 Colorado Hereford Association, P. O. Box 6511, Denver, Colo.

## SAN FRANCISCO TO HAVE NATIONAL ANGUS SHOW, SALE

Plans for the 1950 National Aberdeen-Angus Show, which will be held in connection with the Grand National Exposition at San Francisco, Oct. 27-Nov. 5, have been announced. The show will offer a total of \$15,000 in premiums for breeding cattle—largest list ever offered at a national Angus event—plus a \$1,000 special premium for the grand champion steer of the show if it is an Angus. Entries in excess of 500 head are anticipated, and entries to the show and sale have been pledged from the Atlantic Coast and the Middle West.

## NEW SALE ARENA IN PROSPECT

The Idaho Hereford Breeders Association has mailed entry blanks for its spring show and sale, to be held Mar. 10 for the last time in its present quarters. Directors of the association met recently with representatives of the Western Idaho State Fair Board and Ada County commissioners to map preliminary plans for new sale and show barns, and plans and specifications are now being prepared.

## READIES FOR 1951 SHOW

Officers of the American Hereford Association are already beginning to

make their advance plans for the 1951 National Hereford Show, which will take place during next year's State Fair of Texas. Details will be worked out in coming months at a series of conferences between association directors and fair officials.

## BRAHMANS ON THE WING

Sixteen young Brahman cattle—the humpbacked breed so popular in Florida—were recently flown from Miami to Cuba via Pan American cargo Clipper. The animals—15 heifers and a bull—are from the Kissimmee, Fla., ranch of Henry O. Partin & Son and were consigned to a buyer in Havana.

## HOPKINS RANCH PURCHASES BACA GRANT HEREFORDS

The Hopkins Hereford Ranch near Wing, N. D., has bought 102 young registered cows from the Baca Grant Ranch at Crestone, Colo. These are all daughters and granddaughters of Jayhawker and Domino 132d. The Hopkins ranch has again returned to the business of raising registered Herefords after dispersing of its herd in 1946.

## WESTERN ANGUS BREEDERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

New president of the Western Aberdeen-Angus Association is Frank R. Duffy of Denver, who has ranching interests in Longmont, Colo. Other officers elected at a meeting of the organization in January are Lee Cox of Morrison, vice-president, and Lester Ljungdahl of Denver, secretary-treasurer. The group was formed several years ago; it represents Angus breeders in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah.

## POLLED HEREFORD GROUP TO CHANGE RECORDING FEES

The board of directors of the American Polled Hereford Association has announced increases in fees for recording Polled Hereford cattle in the association. The changes become effective Sept. 1, 1951, but the advance announcement is made at this time in order that breeders who have cattle more than 12 months of age may get them recorded for the usual \$3 charge before the new rules go into effect.

## WYO. ANGUS SALE, MEETING

The first Wyoming Aberdeen-Angus Association's show and sale, held at Douglas last month, brought an average of \$560 on bulls and \$602 on females. The champion heifer, shown by Mark Cox of Cheyenne, sold for \$1,200, and the top-selling bull, consigned by Dr. C. E. Robertson of Careyhurst Ranch, Careyhurst, went at \$925. Total sales in the event came to \$27,877.50. Norman Warsinske of Billings, Mont., was the auctioneer.

Ninety members and guests of the association attended the group's annual

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banquet and elected Al Bruebaker of Glenrock president; Walter C. Ferguson, Sr., of Cheyenne first vice-president; Dr. Haas of Veteran second vice-president; Homer C. Mann of Powell, secretary-treasurer.

Douglas will again be the site of the association's sale, in 1950.

### WELL-KNOWN HEREFORD HERD CHANGES HANDS, IS SHARED

A notable registered Hereford transaction took place this past fall when Larry A. Miller, manager of the Flowing M Cattle Co., Denver, Colo., purchased the Trail's End herd of Hillside, Colo., for removal to the ranch at Roggen, Colo., where Mr. Miller also manages the Painter Hereford Ranches. Shortly after the transfer was made, Mr. Miller announced that Straus-Medina Hereford Ranch of San Antonio, Tex., has purchased an interest in this herd, in which were included 275 head of Herefords—among them, animals which have garnered major honors at many of the outstanding stock shows in the West.

### COLORADO HEREFORD ASSN. PLANS SALES AND TOUR

More than 500 persons attended the annual banquet of the Colorado Hereford Association at Denver last month, and elected Willard Taussig of Parshall to succeed Howard Linger of Denver in the presidency.

Members of the association decided to hold the annual Hereford tour this year in the Colorado Springs-Pikes Peak area. The annual spring range bull sale of the association will be held Mar. 27; it was also voted by the group to hold a feeder calf sale again in December.

In addition to Mr. Taussig, officers elected included James Sanders, Gunnison, vice-president; Andy Dyatt, Denver, secretary-treasurer (re-election).

### NATIONAL WESTERN SHOW BRINGS NEW PRICE HIGHS

New records were set at the National Western Stock Show in Denver last month when \$3.05 a pound was paid for the 1,100-pound Angus steer shown by Don Harkness; \$1.35 took the reserve grand steer (a 1,010-pound Shorthorn which the University of Wyoming exhibited), and the grand champion load of Herefords, shown by Karl and Jack Hoffman and weighing a 928-pound average, brought \$55 a cwt.

Nineteen out of 25 is now the score for the Wyoming Hereford Ranch of Cheyenne, Wyo. For the 19th time in the past quarter-century, WHR has brought to Denver the champion load of bulls.

In the try for top honors among Hereford bulls, Milky Way Ranch of Phoenix, Ariz., had the champ in the two-year-olds and also had the reserve champion in summer yearlings.

Fred C. DeBerard of Kremmling, Colo., showed the tops in feeder cattle at the Denver show with a load of feeder calves; Bar 13 Ranch of Sheridan, Wyo., showed

February, 1950

# BULLS

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HAVE 9 LONG YEARLING BULLS AND THE CROP OF WEANED  
HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.  
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the reserve champions in this class. Josef Winkler of Castle Rock, Colo., took third place with his Shorthorn calves.

### Brahmans Shown at Ocala

At the annual Ocala (Florida) Brahman Show, Norris Cattle Co. of Ocala showed the grand champion bull and then, on the second day of the event, scored additional victories with the grand champion cow and reserve champion cow. The bull was declared outstanding animal of the show, defeating the female champion for that honor.

### Central Ill. Sale Mar. 16

Mar. 16 has been set as the 1950 annual spring Angus bull sale of the Central Illinois Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, with offices in Congerville, Ill. A good many carloads of bulls from previous sales of this association have been shipped to the West and Northwest.

### Texas Fair to House Hereford Show

Officers of the American Hereford Association are already beginning to make their advance plans for the 1951 National Hereford Show, which will take place during next year's State Fair of Texas. Details will be worked out in coming months at a series of conferences between association directors and fair officials.



The hide bureau of the Tanners' Council of America has published a booklet entitled "Hide and Skin Defects," containing articles dealing with defects to hides and skins caused by parasites and other damages which originate on farms, ranches and in packing plants. The 40-page booklet is available by writing Tanners' Council of America, 100 Gold St., New York 7, N. Y.

A 68-page Farmers Handbook and Almanac published by B. F. Goodrich Co., is available upon request to headquarters in Akron, Ohio. Besides almanacs, the volume covers such subjects as chemicals on the farm, farm measures, gestation table, handyman ideas, interesting facts and recipes.

Cattlemen who would pursue their interest in Florida, already heightened by the American National meeting at Miami, should enjoy the 310-page book, Four Centuries of Florida Ranching, by George H. Dacy. Price, \$2. Sold by John Dacy, P. O. Box 262, South Miami, Fla.

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## Future Uncertain but Feeders More Bullish Than Month Ago

By H. W. FRENCH

IT WAS A TWO-WAY MARKET FOR fed cattle again this month although the common and low medium for a change sold to best advantage. This was particularly true for steers and to some extent was evident on heifers. Apparently the outlet for high good and choice steers has slackened but with such offerings in the minority there is little chance for any material downward trend just ahead.

The future is just as uncertain as any time in months, yet the general feeling among the cattle feeders is slightly more bullish than a month ago. The continued free marketing of the past few months has resulted in good sized receipts at the markets and feedlots are not very full in many areas.

One outfit with 8,000 cattle 60 days ago had only 800 left, and there are many other feeders who have yet to fill their lots, still awaiting a more stable fat cattle market. On the other hand, there are many now making liberal replacements. The movement of wheat-field cattle has been stepped up greatly, and only recently many two-year-old steers went out of Kansas to feeder buyers at \$23, some going to California a little earlier at \$22.25.

The recent break in fat cattle was not severe enough to result in losses on feeding operations and now many are gaining confidence and wanting cattle, having come to the conclusion that breaks as severe as a year ago are not in the cards. Many of the markets report the bulk of the fed steers in the high medium

to average good grades, and very few markets show 5 per cent or more in the choice grade.

The last government crop report states near record stocks of 2.4 billion bushels of corn, including much under loan from both 1948 and 1949 crops, remained on farms Jan. 1. Combining these with stocks of other feed grains, the feed supply on farms is second only to that of Jan. 1, 1949.

Range conditions are satisfactory in most areas but some report lack of moisture and others have good snow covering, assuring a good supply of stock water later. Both cattle and sheep are in rather good condition although some ranchers are carrying a smaller number than a year ago.

Already many are talking about high prices for thin, light yearling cattle next spring and indications point to a scarcity of that type. Currently, most buyers still favor 600- to 700-pound steers, yet there is an increased number of men seeking 850- to 1,000-pound rather fleshy cattle. The number of feeder heifers available is much below a year ago, but a fair quota of cows is available at most markets.

Despite the unevenness of the recent fat cattle market, the general undertone was not bearish, and it looks as though supplies will not be excessive. Outlet for dressed beef is spotty, yet each day live cattle find a comparatively ready outlet despite all the complaints of packers that pork is cutting into the demand for beef.

Feeder buyers were numerous at Den-

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ver during stock show week, and unusually high prices were paid for calves and yearlings. This is an indication that many still want choice cattle and are willing to pay a good price. These premium cattle in most instances will be handled by experienced feeders who have the utmost confidence in the future market and probably will feed them for six months or longer.

The short-fed cattle may not be so numerous after February although with such offerings still making plenty of money in most instances, many may elect to continue that system of feeding as the risk is greatly reduced. Some steers out 10 days and costing \$18 brought \$25.50, but not all shortfeds are showing that much margin.

Composite average cost of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul for December figured \$20.94, or \$2.23 lower than a year earlier. All grades beef steers at Chicago during the last week of December averaged \$25.65, off 20 cents from a year ago despite a \$5.57 advance on choice to prime which made up only 2.7 per cent of the supply.

There is a very wide spread in prices between common and prime steers and also much comment is heard about the wide difference between hogs and cattle. These differences are not expected to change much during the next few months, yet for some unknown reason many are bullish on live hog prices in the face of expected liberal receipts.

Stocker and feeder demand has been brisk following some early slowness. Most buyers are not fighting cost to any extent although during stock show week at Denver some interests in need of replacement cattle refused to follow the lead of others who paid what looked like out-of-reason prices for calves and little cattle. One of the recent surprises was the sale of some fancy yearling steers at Sioux City up to \$27.50 but this sale was no more of a surprise than the sales of choice to fancy steer calves at Denver at \$30 to \$31 and choice heifer calves at \$28.

Supplies of replacement stock were not very liberal at any one market but in the aggregate suitable steers were about as numerous for this time of the year as a year ago. If calves and yearlings get any scarcer, many prospective feeders will be compelled to take steers upward of 800 pounds or not do much feeding.

Coal shortage has had little influence on the movement of livestock although service on some of the branch lines has been curtailed which interfered with the normal movement of stock in transit which frequently had to be transferred to branch lines.

The number of cattle on feed for the market on Jan. 1 was slightly larger than a year ago and the largest on record. The estimate places the total number at 4,552,000 or 22,000 more than

a year earlier. All the increase occurred in the Corn Belt states and Texas as the number in the western states is down 16 per cent.

Iowa had the second largest number on record and was up 13 per cent. There was some decrease in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. No change was reported for Pennsylvania which of course includes the well known Lancaster area. Colorado showed 6 per cent decrease and California operations dropped off 24 per cent. These are the two most important feeding areas in the West.

Corn Belt feeders report 31 per cent of their cattle from 600 pounds down and those above 900 pounds made up 27 per cent of the number in the feedlots. They also indicated a substantial increase in the proportion on feed less than three months, and expect to market 33 per cent of those on feed Jan. 1 before Apr. 1.

There were 3,733,000 sheep and lambs estimated on feed on Jan. 1 and this is a decrease of 270,000 from a year ago and stood the smallest on record. The decrease in 11 Corn Belt states was 3 per cent and other Corn Belt states, not including Kansas, reported a 9 per cent drop. Kansas estimated 394,000 on wheat pastures against 202,000 a year ago. Three years ago the peak number on wheat in Kansas was 900,000.

Colorado reported only a slight increase with most of the gain in the irrigated area in the northern part of the state as there was a marked decrease in the Arkansas Valley. California feeding is off 16 per cent. Lamb feeding in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and Wyoming is slightly above a year ago. Other western state operations are down with the exception of Oregon.

## 1950 FS FEES LOWER

Grazing fees on the national forests will average lower for 1950 than last year, according to Rocky Mountain Regional Forester Edward P. Cliff. Forest grazing fees are based on a sliding scale plan initiated by the Forest Service in 1933, and since prices received for cattle in the western states averaged 14 per cent less in 1949 compared with 1948, grazing fees will be 14 per cent less for 1950 than in 1949. The grazing fee averaged 49 cents per animal month in 1949. For 1950 the charge will average 42 cents. Sheep grazing fees will be less, also, since the lamb prices were 4 per cent less in 1949 than in 1948. Sheep grazing fees will average 10 1/4 cents per ewe month in 1950, compared with 11 cents in 1949.

## ACTH TOP 1949 STORY

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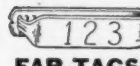
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## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

From Public Relations Committee, American Nat'l Live Stock Ass'n

RUSSEL S. WEEKS, President, Nevada State Cattle Association, Guest Editor

Nevada, with a population of 114,000 people, covers over 71,000,000 acres of ground. This would make 500 acres for every man, woman and child living in the state.

\* \* \*

There are about 8,000,000 acres of privately owned land in Nevada. The re-

mainder is public domain. Of this public domain, 33,300,000 acres are controlled by the Grazing Service; around 13,000,000 by the General Land Office, not yet included in grazing district; around 5,000,000 acres of national forests, mostly treeless bench lands and mountains with better than average precipitation, used principally for grazing.

\* \* \*

There are around 3,300 farms and ranches in Nevada. About 1,000 of these make the biggest part of their income from the sale of cattle and calves, but 85 per cent of the produce from the farms is fed to livestock.

\* \* \*

Next to transportation, livestock is the state's largest industry. The beef cattle population is roughly 500,000—approximately 500 to the cattle rancher.

\* \* \*

It takes a lot more land in Nevada than in most places to run a cow. In fact, it takes so much that very few can afford to own it, so we are dependent on the public domain for existence. That is why we are so vitally interested in matters concerning our public domain.

\* \* \*

Nevada probably has more variations in climate than any other state. In the northern part it gets as cold as 50 below zero in winter and in the southern parts it may get up to 120 above in the summer.

\* \* \*

We lie in what is known as the Great Basin and our rivers, with the exception of Owyhee in the extreme north and Muddy in the extreme south, never reach the ocean but spread out and evaporate in the valley bottoms. The average elevation of the basin is around one mile, but we have peaks as high as 13,000 feet, and many over 10,000 feet.

\* \* \*

All crops must be raised under irrigation and our water comes as snow in these high mountains in the winter; we use it as it melts and runs down the streams the following spring and summer.

\* \* \*

The native game are deer, a few antelope, sagehens and grouse. In some of the farming communities, pheasants and partridges have been introduced. Deer and sagehens have been on the increase during the last few years.

\* \* \*

Nevada was once Mexican territory and there are many Spanish names, but no record of any Spanish ever having settled or grazed cattle here.

\* \* \*

The first cattle were those abandoned by the wagon trains. The first commercial cattle raising was recorded in the early 1850's. Cattle were trailed in from across the plains in the late 1850's; longhorns from Texas in the 60's, and cattle were trailed from California and Oregon in the late 1860's and 70's. Registered Herefords were brought to Nevada in 1894 and we have kept even or ahead of other states in beef cattle improvements. Early in the 1900's there was an out-

of-state-sponsored dry farm boom, but it was very short-lived and all the fences and clearings soon were abandoned. We are still an open-range state, but in the last few years it has been proven that crested wheatgrass can be successfully grown on our better sagebrush areas and increase the grazing capacity of those areas many times. Successful grass seedings require fences for protection, also considerable investment in seed and brush clearings, and may be the beginning of the end of the open range in many parts of the state. If re-seeding holds up to the promise it now shows it will materially increase our beef production.

\* \* \*

The rural population is listed as about 14,000 or about a tenth of the total. The number of people in Nevada interested primarily in the cattle business would be around 5,000.

\* \* \*

While we are a very small minority we have a great deal at stake. We pay a big share of the state taxes, and also use nearly all the public lands. Our state cattle association gives us an organized voice when things come up that concern us. Our membership may look small to some, still, around one out of three outfits in Nevada are members. We represent a lot of land and quite a lot of cattle.

## BRANNAN ESTABLISHES FOREST APPEAL BOARD

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan on Jan. 20 established a National Forest Advisory Board of Appeals in the Department of Agriculture.

The board will advise the secretary on any appeals to him from decisions of the chief of the Forest Service involving use of the national forests. The board will consist of five employees of the Department of Agriculture selected from agencies within the department other than the Forest Service. Membership will be announced later.

"Upon receipt of a written request to the secretary from the appellant," the order establishing the board stated, "the secretary shall refer the appeal to the board before which the appellant may appear if he so desires and the board shall consider the appeal on its merits and furnish its advice and recommendations to the secretary."

Under existing regulations, users of national forest lands may appeal from administrative decisions of the Forest Service to the secretary of agriculture.

The announcement, according to F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, is in line with requests made by stockmen to the Board of Review on Jan. 20 at Denver. The Board of Review which advises the secretary of agriculture on matters of general policy, was created more than a year ago, also at the request of stockmen.

The new Board of Appeals should help

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correct the situation that has existed in which the only appeal of the permittee has been to the administrative officers who had made the decision complained of, and is a big step forward, Mr. Mollin said.

## Stockmen Testify Before FS Board of Review

Stockmen at a hearing before the National Forest Board of Review on January 20, at Denver, asked that an appeal procedure outside the Forest Service but still within the Department of Agriculture be set up (another item in this issue tells about such a board being established on the very day of the hearing.)

The stockmen, using a recent Colorado trespass case as an example, made these telling points: That the adverse decision

on the appeal of the permittees was partly based on former trespasses not at issue nor of record; that finding of facts were made by a law officer to whom the permittees had no access; and that the Forest Service has been in the position of making all the regulations in grazing matters on the national forests as well as administering them and passing on all differences of opinion between Forest Service officials and stockmen, and on facts in disputed cases.

Leading the presentation of testimony for the stockmen was George Bailey, stockman and lawyer, of Walden, Colo. Others who testified included Louie P. Horrell of Globe, Ariz.; Vernon Metcalf of Reno, Nev.; Floyd Beach of Delta, Colo.; and E. V. Magagana of Rock Springs, Wyo. The Forest Service was also represented. The stockmen also testified in the matter of transfer cuts.

## Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

It would seem to me that the readers of the PRODUCER would know all about the Skull Creek ranch by this time and that a column on canning sarvis berries would be more interesting than these bunk house letters. I don't know. Also suppose they wonder what has happened to that beagle eyed runney nosed sheriff I used to tell you about. Well, he hasn't been out to this ranch for about 2 months and that time he stopped to inquire about an old man who was working through this neighborhood recharging all the lightning rods on the houses, getting them ready for the storms next spring. He might have wanted to have the rods on his house recharged like we did but I didn't ask him. I don't like to even talk to him as I don't think he is any to bright.

We went to the stock show as I told you. Soon as we arrived in Denver and had some thing to eat the women took us to a lawyer's office in one of those tall buildings. They must have written to him before as he had ever thing ready as though he was expecting us. After Mollie introduced us all he looked Tex and me over up and down pretty carefully then started right in to read us a long paper full of ifs, and, whereases and parties of the first part, but I quickly said: Stop! Take another shot with that cue ball and tell us what it all means in ordinary words. He then said it simply means that for love, affection and the complete subjugation of you 2 old leather skinned saddle sore cow hands to these 2 beautiful and very intelligent women here they are giving each of you 24 per cent interest in the Skull creek ranch, including stock and equipment, raising both of you to wealth and affluence, as it were, and making you pardners in a great ranching enterprise, which he says appears to be about 10 times what either of you are worth dead or alive.

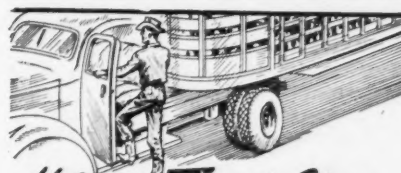
He did not look like a real honest man but there it was all typewritten out. Now, he said, each and all of you sign these copies I have prepared. We done that. Now, he said again, this time to me and Tex, how much money do you have? I told him that I had about 1200 dollars that I had saved from my wages and Tex said he had about 1500. This money he then said must be divided in the same way as the ranch and cattle to make this transaction legal. He then took my 1200 and divided it at 24 dollars for me and 76 for Hazel until he had divided the 1200, then he divided Tex's 1500 the same way between Tex and Mollie. How ever Tex had one pension check from the Spanish-american war which Tex claimed was non-assessable. The lawyer said: Yes sir, you are right and I congratulate you on your knowledge of money matters and you can keep that check for your own self in full. He then told the women to keep all the papers in their possession for a week or 10 days to see if Tex and me would keep our part of the agreement which we said we would do. That shifty looking Sitting Bull put ever thing over so fast that both Tex and me were really dizzy for several hours.

After I got back home and became calm again and my hair trigger brain began to flicker some what normally it came to me that 24 and 24 would make 48 which would make Tex and me nearly one half owners of this cow outfit. How ever it has also come to me that me and Tex worked all last year for about 24 dollars a month when you figure out that fast 24 and 76 shuffle. I don't believe it has penetrated Tex's brain as yet and I hope it never does.

I have hid Tex's old wooden handled six shooter.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.

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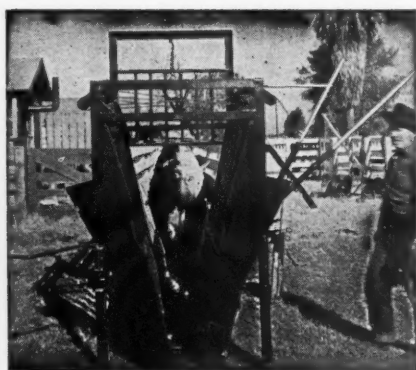
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## PERSONAL MENTION . . .

A bronze plaque awarded annually by the Record Stockman livestock newspaper, Denver, to "The Man of the Year in Livestock" was presented during the National Western Stock Show to Albert K. Mitchell, internationally known Hereford rancher of Albert, N. M. Selection of Mr. Mitchell, who is a past president of the American National and has held many other high offices, was based upon "his accomplishments for the livestock industry, his efforts toward solution of foot-and-mouth disease problems in Mexico with its favorable results for the United States, and his ability as a producer of registered and commercial cattle and Quarter Horses," says Editor Willard Simms. Earlier Mr. Mitchell had been honored by having his portrait presented to the Saddle and Sirloin club.

Eugene R. Lepley has been appointed supervisor of the Harney National Forest with headquarters at Custer, S. D. He will replace Marion J. Webber, who retired on Dec. 31.

Stockmen's Ranch Company, Stockyards, Denver, will launch a national program of advertising and promotion early in 1950. Its listings run to nearly \$4,000,000 and the company deals exclusively in livestock ranches. It has over 50 branch offices in the West.

Clinton Wunder has been appointed executive vice-president of the National Live Stock Exchange, the head of which is Roy Rush. Mr. Wunder's principal assignment will be instituting and administering a new public relations program for the national body and its 25 affiliated exchanges, which members represent hundreds of livestock firms throughout the country.

Walter W. Wetzel has been appointed assistant chief of range management in the California region of the Forest Service, succeeding Avon Denham, recently promoted to the division of range management of the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the Forest Service.

## Deaths

George Sawday: At La Jolla, Calif., age 73. Mr. Sawday was for many years a member of the American National's executive committee. He was extensively engaged in cattle operations in San Diego County, and fed cattle in the Imperial Valley.

W. Ben Rice: Regional forester, Ogden, Utah. Mr. Rice passed away suddenly of a heart attack while on a train in Idaho, in which state he had spent much of his early time with the Forest Service.

Charles J. Wood: At his home near Danville, just after celebrating his 81st birthday. He was a former director and one of the founders of the California



Feb. 22—Convention, Bent-Prowers County C. & H. Growers Assn., Lamar, Colo.  
Feb. 24-25—Convention, Utah Cattle & Horse Assn., Salt Lake City.  
Feb. 24-25—Convention, Arizona Cattle Growers, Globe.  
Mar. 6-8—15th North American Wildlife Conference, San Francisco, Calif.  
Mar. 14-15—Convention, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers, San Antonio.  
Mar. 14-16—Convention, Kansas Livestock Assn., Topeka.  
Mar. 18—11th spring bull sale, Idaho Cattle-men's Assn., Twin Falls.  
Mar. 23-24—Convention, Louisiana Cattlemen's Assn., Alexandria.  
Mar. 25-31—Montana Winter Fair, Bozeman.  
Mar. 26-28—36th annual convention, New Mexico Cattle Growers Assn., Albuquerque.  
Mar. 27-28—Convention, Idaho Cattlemen's Assn., Boise.  
Mar. 31—Montana Hereford Assn. "Show Window Sale" at Bozeman.  
Apr. 1-6—Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.  
May 8-10—37th convention, Oregon Cattlemen's Assn., Klamath Falls.  
May 20—Convention, Sandhills Cattle Assn., Bassett, Nebr.  
May 25-27—Convention, Montana Stockgrowers Assn., Billings.  
June 1-3—Convention, South Dakota Stock Growers, Ft. Pierre.  
June 8-10—Convention, North Dakota Stockmen's Assn., Dickinson.  
June 21-24—Convention, Colorado Cattlemen's Assn., Ft. Morgan.  
Nov. 1-3—Convention, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Assn., Phoenix, Ariz.

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands)		12 Mos.	12 Mos.
	Dec.	Dec.	1949	1948
Cattle	1,064	1,197	13,222	12,994
Calves	511	572	6,449	6,907
Hogs	6,477	6,089	53,032	47,615
Sheep	1,058	1,329	12,136	15,343

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In Thousands of Pounds)			
	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 Avg.
Frozen Beef	110,568	79,719	132,926	140,541
Cured Beef	12,363	11,450	16,403	11,857
Total Pork	478,447	297,205	469,153	392,902
Lamb, Mutton	13,680	10,534	26,209	20,202
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	72,617	39,808	116,397	95,949
Total Poultry	292,085	267,508	160,834	283,963

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Jan. 20, 1950	Jan. 18, 1949
Steers—Choice	\$31.50-39.50	\$26.50-33.50
Steers—Good	26.50-34.50	23.00-28.50
Steers—Medium	21.50-27.00	20.50-23.50
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	31.00-33.00	32.00-34.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	26.00-31.00	25.00-31.00
F.&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	21.75-26.00	21.00-26.00
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	18.50-22.00	18.50-22.00
Hogs (200-240 lbs.)	15.60-17.00	20.00-21.75
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	22.50-24.75	24.00-25.00
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	11.50-13.50	10.25-11.50

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(New York)	
	Jan. 20, 1950	Jan. 18, 1949
Steer—Choice .....	\$52.00-57.00	\$45.00-46.50
Steer—Good .....	42.00-46.00	40.00-43.00
Steer—Com. ....	35.00-41.00	37.00-39.00
Cow—Com. ....	30.00-33.00	34.00-36.00
Veal—Choice .....	49.00-52.00	
Veal—Good .....	46.00-49.00	48.00-53.00
Lamb—Choice .....	40.00-49.00	44.00-50.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	37.00-38.00	43.00-44.00

Cattlemen's Association.

Courtland Jones: Passed away from a heart ailment from which he had suffered for several years. He resigned his position as manager of the National Western Stock Show in 1943 because of illness. He was 68 years of age and had been manager of the show for 17 years.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER